The New-York Times.

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Jura at This Port, and the North Briton at Quebec.

THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

SIEGE OF MESSINA DECIDED ON.

Departure of the Prince of Wales for America.

FURTHER MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Jura*, Capt. Moodie, which sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 10th, and from Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The proceedings in Parliament possess but little interest.

The state of Italy and the conduct of Gen. Garibaldi had again been debated in the House of Lords.

Lord Brougham, in the course of his remarks, said he thought the Constitution granted to Naples would be a great failure, and he hoped it would fail to save the detestable tyrant of Naples.

In the House of Commons, Lord Fermoy had given notice of a resolution declaring the action of the House of Lords, in rejecting the bill for the repeal of the paper duties, an innovation upon the rights of the Commons, and that it is incumbent on the House to adopt measures for the restoration of its rights and privileges.

Mr. Gladstone had also stated his intention to introduce an amended resolution in reference to the paper duties.

The Prince of Wales embarked for Canada on the 10th of July.

Two additional failures in the leather trade—Ridley & Sons, hide merchants, Newcastle, and Parker & Co., army boot contractors, near Northampton—are announced. Rider & Co., leather factors, Paris, had also failed.

The acquiescence of all the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna in the proposed Conference on the Savoy question, is regarded as certain, but it is not likely that the Conference will take place before October. It is perfectly understood that the Conference will take place in Paris, and that the Powers will be represented by their ordinary Ambassadors at the French Court, under the Presidency of M. Thouvenel.

There is nothing additional as to Garibaldi's reported movement towards Messina. Reports of fighting having taken place near that city had been current, but were not confirmed.

Palermo advices to the 3d, state that Garibaldi had held a review of 9,000 volunteers, most of them very young.

An Inspector of Police had been murdered near Palermo.

Garibaldi had issued a decree threatening with banishment, and even with death, whoever should rise against the former Police; and stating that special Commissions had been appointed to discover those functionaries who had oppressed the people.

At Naples the proclamation of the new Constitution had been received with indifference. The refusal of Signor Manna to accept office had created a bad impression.

The Neapolitan exiles in Turin were nearly all returning to Naples.

Generals Nunziante and Santovito had resigned, and other resignations were expected.

It is stated that the Royalist forces for the defence of Messina amount to 20,000 men, and that they were under orders to act strictly on the defensive, and not to abandon any of the places which with Messina form the line of defence.

Signor San Cataldo, Ambassador from Sicily to France, had reached Turin, *en route* for Paris.

The news from France is unimportant.

The Bourse has been firm, but closed flat 68.70.

The Papal Government had released the political prisoners belonging to the Romagna, who were confined in the forts of Ancona and other strong places.

The effective strength of the Papal army under Lamoricière amounted to 19,000 men.

Signor Zavala had been appointed Minister of Marine of Spain.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

GEN. GARIBALDI AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Normanby was anxious to correct the erroneous impressions which might have been created a few evenings since by the somewhat disparaging tone in which his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham) had spoken of certain correspondents from whom he had received information with respect to the acts of the Provisional Government at Florence. Upon the information derived from those gentlemen he placed as full reliance as that which he would repose in statements coming from any member of that House, even from the noble and learned Lord himself. They stated that the Provisional Government, which had been much supported, and he might say nursed into existence, by the action of the noble Lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had violently gagged the Press, and would not allow a syllable to be circulated in opposition to its views. But now the Provisional Government was at an end, and as an immediate consequence a newspaper had been published by some of the most eminent men of liberal opinions in Florence, and had been in existence for the last six weeks. In that newspaper the statements made by his correspondents as to the misdeeds, the tyranny, and the duplicity of the Provisional Government had all been substantiated; and the agents of the Government, instead of attempting to deny the facts, had endeavored first to suppress the paper, and, failing in that, as a last resource they bought off the printer and other persons connected with the paper. The result was that the publication had been suspended for ten days, but it was now again in existence, and such was its circulation, and such was the credit attached to its statements, that it was now published daily instead of three times a week. The result of the discredit attempted to be thrown on the facts stated by his correspondents was that they had become matter of notoriety at Florence from being published by some of the most respectable inhabitants. As he had always foreseen, the only result of an interference in Tuscan affairs was that the Mazzinian party was now stronger and bolder than ever. The latest information which he had received mentioned that three committees for barricades were now established in Florence itself. The noble and learned lord seemed likewise to throw great discredit on what he had said with reference to the statements in the French papers. But those details of the atrocities which had been committed were all confirmed the next day in the other House by the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He had not directly charged the Provisional Government with these acts, but he said they were done by persons acting under their authority; for, when the regular Government was overthrown, and was assumed by a person in the station of Gen. Garibaldi, he had no right to permit the commission of outrages; and it was not sufficient to say merely that he had in no way connived at them. The reports from our own Admiral on that station declared Gen. Garibaldi personally to be a man of great moderation; but he was certainly not in a position to hold diplomatic intercourse with our Government if he was unable to prevent these atrocious crimes.

Lord Brougham—I am sure my noble friend and the House will acquit me in anything which I said from casting even the slightest imputation on my noble friend himself. Correspondence undoubtedly means letters received as well as sent, and when I described the very small value which I attached to the correspondence of my noble friend, I meant the letters which he had received and not letters which he had sent. Of these I had no means of judging, except from my entire confidence in my noble friend, and whatever statements were conveyed in those I am quite certain would be accurate. The value which I attached to the letters containing the details referred to by the noble Marquis was certainly of the very smallest, and nothing which has now fallen from my noble friend has inclined me to raise that estimate. My information from Florence is diametrically opposed to that of my noble friend, [cheers,] though I have no doubt whatever that he will attach as little value to my correspondence as I have attached to his. I believe that the Government of Florence is not subject to the imputations cast upon it by the correspondents of my noble friend, but that it is perfectly free from those charges. As to that celebrated individual—not more celebrated than he deserves—Gen. Garibaldi, I am exceedingly glad indeed to hear that my noble friend does not at all impute to him those excesses which he says have been committed in the course of the revolutionary proceedings which have taken place in Sicily. I know I did not quite so understand my noble friend on a former occasion, and to-night I thought that, if he did not quite actually charge these excesses upon Gen. Garibaldi, he more than insinuates that he is answerable for them. I suppose my noble friend means that a man who is in supreme power is answerable for everything which is done during his dictatorship, but in no other sense can Gen. Garibaldi be answerable for any of those offences to which reference has been made. [Hear, hear.] My noble friend seems to be under the impression that the Secretary of State admitted those excesses the other night in the other House of Parliament, and also that Gen. Garibaldi had something to do with them, but my belief is that he peremptorily denied it—[hear, hear]—as I do now upon his authority and upon all other authorities who have any knowledge of the matter. [Hear, hear.] There is no cause known in history which has met with more universal acceptance than the cause of the Sicilians—[cheers]—with Gen. Garibaldi at their head, against the tyrant of Sicily and his emissaries, whether in the shape of sbirri or soldiers—the soldiers, I verily believe but for a season about to remain in allegiance to him. I am told there is a constitution about to be imposed, not upon Sicily, for that is out of the question, but upon Naples; in my firm belief, and in my entire hope and prayer, that constitution will utterly fail to save that detestable tyranny. [Cheers.]

The Marquis of Normanby said he had never alleged that Gen. Garibaldi was personally chargeable for these excesses in the sense belonging to those who inflicted them. What he had said, and what he now repeated, was that when a man, in violation of the law of nations, assumed possession of supreme power in a country like Naples, or any other country, he did render himself responsible for the outrages which it was acknowledged had been committed in Sicily.

Lord Brougham—My noble friend says that Gen. Garibaldi has assumed his position in violation of the law of nations. All I can say in reply is that if the law of nations is to be enforced to effect perpetual subjugation and misery on any nation, the sooner we hear as little as possible of the law of nations the better. [Hear, hear.]

Lord Wodehouse said that the statement of the Foreign Secretary in the other House went much further than a denial of any proof that Gen. Garibaldi had connived at these excesses. On the contrary, the last accounts showed that he had taken very severe measures to prevent them. [Hear, hear.] When a man was placed in the position of Gen. Garibaldi it was not surprising that he should not be able to prevent the commission of everything of which he disapproved. [Hear, hear.] He certainly deserved the highest credit for the generosity and moderation which he had displayed. It must not be forgotten, too, that, if some outrages had been committed in the excitement of a revolution, outrages had been previously committed by the Royal troops, which were perfectly well known to all the world, and which were unsurpassed by anything of which the oppressed people of Sicily had been guilty. [Hear.]

The subject then dropped.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND GARIBALDI.

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

I am assured that Garibaldi's Envoy to Paris was received by the Emperor to-day at St. Cloud as a private individual—the diplomatic phrase is "in an officious character." Prince Giuseppe will probably by this time have arrived in London on a mission from the patriotic General, and Count Cavour has just sent the eminent ex-deputy, M. Valerio, to Sicily. Garibaldi, therefore, is at this moment playing a great part on the diplomatic stage.

THE NEW NEAPOLITAN CONSTITUTION.

On the 1st instant the new Neapolitan Ministers presented the following address to the King:

Sire: By the sovereign and memorable act of the 25th of June your Majesty announced two great ideas to your people, viz.: that of putting the constitutional *régime* in force in these States, and that of entering into an understanding with King Victor Emanuel for the greater advantage of the two Italian crowns. These sublime words, which mark for your Majesty and for your reign the commencement of a great and glorious era, have resounded throughout Europe, and filled with joy the hearts of your subjects, who expect from the virtue and loyalty of their King the accomplishment of the grand work. Your Majesty has deigned at the same time to call the undersigned to power as your Council of Ministers, in whom confidence is to be placed for the prompt execution of the royal will, and who have been intrusted with the preparation of the statute for this portion of the kingdom. But your Council, Sire, in devoting itself to the fulfillment of this royal order, has considered that a constitutional statute already exists in the public law of the kingdom—namely, that which was octroyed by your august father, the late Ferdinand II. If this statute was, after some time, suspended on account of some deplorable events which it is not *àpropos* to recall to-day, it has, nevertheless, never been abrogated, as has been the case in some European States. It seems to the undersigned that it is at once a simple and logical idea that this statute should be restored in full vigor. In doing this, your Majesty will find agreeable and facile the work of which you desire your States to receive the benefit. The foreigner will admire the wisdom of the sovereign in this noble decision, and your peoples, without having to wait for a new document, will learn with the greatest interest what are their franchises, and will receive with gratitude this new pledge of the King for the inauguration of the constitutional *régime*.

(Here follows the signatures of the Ministers.)

On the same day the King issued decrees in consonance with the above advice of his Ministers, convoking the assemblage of the National Parliament of Naples for the 10th of September, restoring also the laws of 1848 and 1849 with regard to the freedom of the Press, and establishing Commissions to arrange the details with respect to the electoral law, the National Guard, &c.

THE CRISIS IN ROME.

"The Pontifical Government," says the *Constitutionnel*, "has released the political prisoners belonging to Romagna, who were confined in the forts of Paliano, Civita Castellana and Ancona."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"According to the last accounts received from Rome, the Pope is not only disposed to grant a liberal Constitution, but he is also further inclined to adhere to the suggestions of the Emperor Napoleon, to constitute a federative empire as the best solution of the Italian question. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, the best understanding exists between the Emperor of France, the Papal Government and Gen. Lamoricière."

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The royal yacht, having on board the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, arrived in Plymouth Sound at 7¾ P. M. on Monday, the 9th inst., from Osborne. Yards were manned by, and a royal salute fired from, Her Majesty's ships *Hero*, *Ariadne*, *St. George*, and *Emerald*. Shortly afterwards, an address was presented by the Mayor and Corporation of Devonport to the Prince of Wales, who replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: I thank you warmly for this address. You may well look back with pride that so many colonists have embarked on their great mission from your shores. It shall not be my fault if I fail to convey to our brethren across the Atlantic the feelings entertained by the Queen and the people of England for the descendants of those men, and for the countries which they have founded. I go to the great possessions of the Queen in North America with a lively anticipation of the pleasure which the sight of a noble land, great works of Nature and of human skill, and a generous and active people must produce, and I will endeavor to bring home with me such information as may in the future be of use to me in all my associations with my countrymen. Again I thank you for your good wishes for my safe voyage and happy return.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert dined on board the *Hero*. Early the next morning the *Hero* steamed off, accompanied up Channel by Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle's Channel squadron, consisting of the flag-ship *Royal Albert*, 121, Capt. Henry T. Lacon; the *Donegal*, 101, Capt. Henry Broadhead; the *Aboukir*, 90, Capt. Douglas Curry; the *Greyhound*, 17, Commander Francis W. Sullivan; the *Conqueror*, 101, Capt. Edward S. Sotheby, C. B.; the *Trafalgar*, 90, Capt. Edward G. Fanshawe, the *Centurion*, 80, Capt. Henry G. Rogers, C. B; the *Edgar*, 91, Capt. James E. Katon; the *Algiers*, 91, Capt. George W. D. O'Callaghan; the *Mersey*, 40, Capt. Henry Caldwell, C. B.; the *Diadem*, 32, Capt. James H. Cockburn, and a large fleet of yachts and light craft.

The *Hero* will be accompanied to Canada by the screw steam-frigate *Ariadne*, 26, Capt. Edward M. Vansittart, and the Royal yacht *Osborne*, 1, Master George H. K. Bower. The yacht will be used by the Prince in the colony.

The screw steam sloop *Flying Fish* (6) has already reached this side.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

From the London Saturday Review.

The Prince is beginning public life early in representing the Queen on this occasion. He is only in his nineteenth year, and on his return from America he is to resume his studies at Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge. Will not the coolness of his youthful head be rather severely tried by the incense of loyalty—that incense whose overpowering fumes give Kings only too much right to be destitute of common sense? He must remember that the Sovereign whom he represents is the principal object of the enthusiasm which will attend his progress, and that, so far as he is himself its object, it is the expression of affectionate expectations which it must be the aim of his life as a man and a Sovereign to fulfill. It is, perhaps, not a bad thing, as far as his future academical career is concerned, that he should at once put his education to some use, and learn that his studies are, or ought to be, not a mere boyish task, but a real preparation for the world. Public action is probably the best antidotes to those corrupting and degrading influences which beset the youth of Princes. It is indolence, joined to passion and opportunity, that has too often made the history of an heir apparent one of family misery and personal disgrace. It is hard enough for one to whom the highest honor and boundless wealth come without effort, who can never feel the bracing effects of struggling with early difficulties, or the salutary influences of equal friendship, to be on a level in all points of character with other men; but his best chance is an early familiarity with the real duties and responsibilities of his high place in life. The Prince must see how it fares in the present age with royalty unsupported with personal merit. He may observe that the Candide of Voltaire's story might again sup with six throneless Kings. He must perceive that of him, too, an effort will be required, if he is to transmit, as he will receive, a secure and honored throne. We augur well of his expedition. He goes under the auspices of a Colonial Minister deservedly popular in the colonies as the consistent friend of a liberal and generous system of administration. His own demeanor, if it is in Canada what it is in England, will certainly lose no hearts. May his voyage be prosperous, his mission successful, and his return safe and happy!

From the London Times.

To-day an event is to take place which will so strongly move the feelings of multitudes that not even the coldest and most cynical will be able to regard it with unconcern. The Prince of Wales will leave the shores of England to visit, as Her Majesty's representative, one of the most important colonies of the British Crown, and, in a more private capacity, to receive the hospitality of the Chief Magistrate and more than one of the great corporations of the United States. Royalty in these islands has become so entirely the expression of nationality, it has so completely passed from the stage of sluggish and gorgeous seclusion into that of active usefulness, that the utilitarian who affected to disregard its doings would only show how little he understood his own philosophy. There was a time when addresses and dedications moved the scorn of the thinking few, who contrasted the vain and selfish ruler of real life with that good and gracious Prince who was always fostering the Muses, or bidding Neptune's utmost waves obey him, in the imagination of Mayors and College Fellows. That time has happily gone by. It may be that sometimes even now language is used respecting the chief person in these realms warmer than that to which the disenchanted Continental nations are accustomed in speaking of their own Princes; but these expressions are due partly to the fact that our ruler is a lady, and partly to the universal satisfaction which is felt in the working of our national institutions. The fervor of English loyalty does but express the sensation of political comfort which so widely prevails. An event like the departure of the Prince of Wales is a fit occasion for its manifestation.

The first thoughts that strike us on learning that an English Prince is to cross the ocean to receive the respects of his future subjects in another hemisphere, is the mighty destiny of the Empire which has founded these communities, and the fitness of the monarchical system for giving a political unity to so many various and widely-sundered States. It need hardly be said that till the present age the old countries of Europe did not appreciate this power, and that tradition and etiquette, even more than the difficulties of locomotion, kept Kings and the sons and brothers of Kings from making acquaintance with some of the most attached of their subjects. The Bourbons of France and Spain had great possessions abroad, for which they fought and intrigued, made treaties and broke them, and formed coalitions or bade defiance to the alliances of their rivals. Colonial dominion was, indeed, the hobby of rulers in the last century, and exercised the greatest influence over the mind of Napoleon himself, who looked upon Continental conquest but as a stepping stone to the possession of Mexico and Peru, the Brazils and the Spice Islands, and whose notions of mortally wounding England consisted during his whole life in a Franco-Russian invasion of India. But neither the Kings of Spain and the Indies nor the masters of Old and New France ever thought of their subjects in the Western World as worthy the light of the Royal presence. Our own Royal family was, for the most part, just as stationary. King William IV., indeed, visited Halifax as a midshipman, and the Duke of Kent was for some time Commander-in-Chief in North America. But these were exceptional cases, and it may be said that never since the foundation of colonies in America has it entered the thoughts of European rulers to extend their influence and that of the mother country by a visit of kindness across the ocean. The tradition of immobility seems to have had among crowned heads all the strength of a religion, and it has been left for the present Sovereign of England to break the spell which confined monarchs to the dull dignity of their reception rooms.

The Prince of Wales goes to North America at the request of the Canadian Legislature, and his visit will illustrate not only the loyalty of these prosperous Provinces, but the immense extent of British dominion and the deep-laid foundations of British power. After a voyage of 3,000 miles, on which he will daily see the horizon studded with the sails of his native country, and with the ocean steamers which are perpetually sweeping along this greatest track of the world's commerce, the Prince may cast anchor in the noblest harbor of North America, and see the Union Jack flying over barrack and Custom-house, and red-coated sentries saluting, just as he saw them ten days before at an English port. Or he may enter from the ocean at once on to the course of the St. Lawrence, and pass the farms and settlements of a people strange to us in race, religion and language, but now living contentedly and loyally under the sceptre of Queen Victoria. Further on he will come on the pure stock of the English race, the emigrants of the last 40 years, increased and multiplied in a manner which even the United States have not rivaled. For hundreds of miles he will see the works of their industry, and in their new and flourishing towns he will observe a population essentially like that of the old country, but in some degree changed in appearance by the climate, and in customs by the neighborhood of the American Republic. Those who read the Prince's progress may reflect that for more than 2,000 miles westward, to the shores of the Pacific and the gold rivers of Columbia, the dominions of the British Crown extend; that primeval forests, vast lakes, and rivers the sources of which are lost in eternal snow, form part of this boundless territory; and that, fit as it is to be the home of nearly the whole present population of Europe, it is but a province of that empire which the English race has built up over the world. Such a country as British North America, with such a people, might content the most ambitious ruler who ever founded a colony. What may, then, be the legitimate pride of a Prince who is called upon to govern a whole system of colonies, more than one of which may become a rival of Canada, with cities that vie with Montreal or Toronto?

But if on the North of the border the Prince of Wales appears in the high capacity of heir and representative of the British Crown, another task, as grateful though as responsible, will devolve on him when he enters the territory of the American Republic. We may predict, without much arrogance, that this visit will be a historical event. What can be stranger and more worthy the curiosity of those to come than the reception by a Republican President of a Royal Prince, whose ancestor was deposed and resisted during years of war by the nation which now shows hospitality to his descendant? We might make the obvious reflections which occur to every one on this great revulsion of feeling. It is, however, sufficient to say that the demonstration indicates two things—first, that the Americans are convinced that the British State nourishes no insidious designs against them or their institutions, and that they will not be misunderstood if they give vent to their good feeling with something of their usual vehemence; and secondly, that the character and personal demeanor of English royalty at the present day is such as to insure the respect even of those who have discontinued it as a political form. In the United States the Prince will be received with that cordiality which no people can show better than Americans, and he will, no doubt, respond by a bearing equally courteous and honorable. Were the Prince older in years, and were his stay longer, he might bring back many a new idea to be of service to his country and its dependencies. Such an examination of the New World is hardly to be hoped for. But there is one thing which his Royal Highness and all of us may learn from this visit, and that is that neither civil war, nor revolution, nor commercial rivalry, nor political bickerings, nor acrimonious social criticisms can totally sunder nations which having a common origin and language, develop themselves by the practice of the same free institutions.

THE WAR IN SYRIA.

MORE AWFUL MASSACRES.

Beyrout (June 21) Correspondence of the London News.

Would that I had better news wherewith to open my letter; but the last intelligence we have here is of the fall of Zahleh, a large Christian town of ten thousand inhabitants, into the hands of those bloodthirsty hordes of Druses who have invested the town for six days. The Christians fought bravely, but were outnumbered; and of the Turkish troops sent to assist them, half halted some miles short of the place, and the remainder took part against them. But full details are not known yet, although I may be able to supply them ere I close this.

As the Austrian steamer to Trieste was leaving this on the 16th inst., a boatload of men wearing, not blood-stained, but blood-saturated garments, arrived from Tyre. These individuals, only 34 in number, were all that remain of the Christian male population of Hasbeiya, a village at the foot of Mount Hermon, which, a week before, could muster nearly 2,000 fighting men. These poor creatures were the first to bring to Beyrout detailed and true accounts of the bloodthirsty ruffianism of their Druse enemies, and of the fearful treachery of the local Turkish authorities. The tale I give you is taken from the very words of the men themselves, examined separately by a first-rate Arabic scholar.

Hasbeiya is a beautiful village at the foot of Hermon, and close to the source of the Jordan. It contains, or did before the massacre, a population of 5,000 Christian souls, chiefly of the Greek "orthodox" church. To protestant Christendom Hasbeiya should be a place of the utmost possible interest, for it was here that the preaching of evangelical truth had borne more fruit than anywhere else in Syria. The Protestants numbered in this village upwards of 200; they had a native pastor and a regular church of their own—the latter having been built chiefly by their own contributions. *Of that Protestant community which a fortnight ago was full of spiritual as well as material life, two men now live to tell the tale of their butchery*, whilst of their 4,000 Greek fellow-Christians *but thirty-three men have survived*, and the fate of their wives and children is worse than uncertain.

The village was attacked by an overwhelming body of Druses on Saturday, the 2d inst. The Christians armed to repel them, and for two days held their own, on the third driving back the enemy. Hitherto the commander of the Turkish troops had stood aloof, although—as was the case at Sidon, at Deir-el-Kamar, and at Rasheiya—he had troops enough at his command to repel and defeat the Druses, had he so wished. When he saw that the Christians were gaining the day, he called them back, and in the name of the Sultan ordered them to retire within the seraglio, (a large building covering nearly an acre of ground, and containing the residence of the commander, as well as the barrack,) and to give up their arms, as he, the local representative of the Government, would conduct them all safe to Damascus, where they would be better off than in Hasbeiya whilst the civil war lasted. The Christians obeyed him, returned, gave up their arms, which were immediately packed up and sent towards Damascus, but with so absurdly small an escort that the Druses took possession of both the muskets and the mules that carried them within an hour of their leaving the place. The Christians asked again and again to be sent with their families, as promised, to Damascus. For nearly a week they were put off with some pretext or other, until, on the sixth day after their being disarmed, (during which time the Turkish soldiers had prevented any of them from leaving the precincts of the seraglio,) two Druse sheiks of great influence had arrived, and had a conference of several hours with the Turkish commander of the troops. No sooner was this conference ended than the Christians observed that the harem, (wives, women and children,) as well as the property of the commander, was removed from the seraglio, and that the Turkish soldiers also removed their baggage outside. Suspecting treachery many of the Christians tried to escape from the place, but were prevented by the bayonets of the troops, whilst their women and children were ordered and compelled to remove to the large upper chambers of the buildings, the men being forced to remain below. By this time it was known that many hundreds of armed Druses were close to the town. The troops had hardly made the aforesaid arrangements when the Druses were admitted into the seraglio, and rushed like hungry tigers upon the unarmed mob in the court-yard. No man was spared. In ten minutes the very stones were an inch deep in human blood. No butchery ever known in history equaled this in ferocity and cowardice. In half an hour upwards of a thousand strong men were hacked to death. Some few tried again to escape, but were driven back by the bayonets of the Turkish soldiers (regular troops, not Bashi Bazouks,) and the Druses had their revel of blood undisturbed; mothers, wives, daughters, and young children witnessing from above the massacre of their relatives. I could enter into more details, but sicken at the task. Would to heaven that it were a fable or a dream! In the slaughter some few hid in out-of-the-way chambers; others escaped notice from being heaped over by the dead, and these by God's mercy managed in the night to escape, wandered down to the coast, where one Ali Bey, a Metuali chief, protected them, and so to Tyre, where they took ship to Beyrout, and arrived here on Saturday evening, the 16th inst. Of the fate of the women and children nothing is yet certain, but from what is known of Turkish soldiers it is feared that the fate of the former will be one worse than death. Of the Protestant community not a man escaped, but more than one of the Greek Christian refugees bears witness how they met their fate, exhorting others to turn to the Saviour and to pray to Him.

Comment on the above would be useless, but I may ask, as every Englishman, Frenchman, Russian, or American—merchant, missionary, priests, or private individual—throughout Syria does, and as thousands of native Christians do, can such things be allowed to continue? Here are the fruits of the twenty years' reign of Turkey over this Province, the promised land of God's people in olden days, the finest and most fruitful country perhaps in the whole world, if the curse of Islam rule was removed from her shores. Can Christian Europe, can Protestant England, stand by and see such deeds in order to support any system of policy.

But I have not yet done; let me now relate the fall of Rasheiya, another village situated near the foot of Hermon, and containing a population of 2,000 Christians. In this place the Christians were unable to repel the Druses, who attacked them. They tried to take refuge within the enclosure of the barracks, but were driven back by the bayonets of the Turkish troops, who even fired upon them. About a third escaped towards the coast during the night; of the rest, neither man, woman, nor child now lives. Between Sidon, Hasbeiya, Rasheiya, and the Christians murdered in trying to escape from Dabeiya to Beyrout along the coast, Turkish troops and Turkish officials have to account to Christian Europe for the cold-blooded murder of more than two thousand of our coreligionists. What will they say in England? If France and Russia demand a reckoning for this, can we say them nay?

Everyone is now absorbed in the news about the fall of Zaleh, where five to six thousand Christians had for five or six days been holding out against an immense horde of Druses from the Hauran and from Anti-Lebanon, as also of Kurds and Arabs from the desert. The Pacha of Beyrout, at the urgent and repeated representations of the five Consuls-general—representations made again and again for the last eight days—sent off a small force of three hundred soldiers and two guns to drive off the Druses from Zahleh. The troops left this at daybreak on the 17th, and might with ease have reached the scene of action next day very early, the distance from this to Zaleh being but 32 English miles, of which 25 are over an excellent road. But at seven o'clock this morning the force was still halted at about half way to their destination, proving that their being sent at all was a mere blind. If Zahleh has fallen, the whole horde of miscreants—the very scum of these regions—will no doubt sweep down on Damascus, (they would come to Beyrout were it not for the men-of war now here,) pillage and burn the place, after putting every Christian in the town to the sword. But the fact is, that the Turkish Government has called into being a devil, which they cannot now get rid of. In their fanatical haste to strike a blow at, and if possible crush forever the Christian population of Lebanon, they invoked secretly the help of the Druses, knowing that they could not themselves act openly as they wished, having the eyes of Europe upon them. This Druse weapon has served their turn, and served it only too well, for they are now puzzled how to lay it aside.

Three months ago all the horrors of this civil war might have been saved by the most ordinary energy on the part of the Pacha of Beyrout. Urged by all the Consuls-General to inquire into the murders taking place in Lebanon—warned again and again what must be the consequences if Druses were allowed to murder Christians, and Christians Druses, without any more notice being taken of such events than if dogs of different breeds had every now and then killed each other—he obstinately refused to move in the matter, seemingly glad that Druses and Christians were working each other's extermination from the land, until at last the flame broke forth, when he did all he could to help the Druses, his subordinates in the interior doing more than their master.

The American missionaries at Dheir-el-Kamar have been obliged to remove their station at Abeigh, three hours nearer Beyrout, the former place being considered no longer safe.

A French paddle-wheel corvette arrived yesterday, and her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Firefly* left for her surveying duties on the coast. We have now in the roads *La Zenobie*, French 50-gun frigate, a Russian of same size, English steam-sloop *Gannet* and gunboat *Mohawk*, besides French steam brig *La Sentinelle*, and paddle-wheel corvette above mentioned; in all six men-of-war, mounting about 130 guns, and having 800 seamen.

As I write, a large line-of-battle-ship, with English colors, is coming in under sail from the north. But we have not a man or a gun too much: for what between the ferocity of the bloodthirsty Druses, their love of plunder, rapine, and every horror, and the obstinate determination which the Turkish authorities have shown to help the destruction of all the Christians, we are not in a happy position. The fall of Zahleh places Damascus at the mercy of the Druses and Moslems. Of the state of mind people were in there even before Zahleh fell, I send you an example, in an extract from a letter written by an Englishman in that town three days ago, to a friend here. At Zahleh matters are quite as bad, and we expect every hour to hear that the Druses have put some five thousand Christian souls to the sword.

I open my letter to say that the slaughter at Zahleh has been fearful; amongst others, several French Jesuits murdered by the Druses. The whole of Syria is now open to these hordes of ruffians. Great fear is expressed for Damascus. At Dheir-el-Kamar the Druses are disarming the Christians, and will no doubt in due time massacre the whole population of the place. Beyrout is like a deserted town, the harbor crowded with men-of-war, signals making, salutes firing, and everything as in a state of war.

INTERVENTION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

By the mail steamer which left Marseilles yesterday, M. Thouvenel sent instructions to the Marquis De Lavalette, directing him to inform the Porte that France, from feelings of humanity, as well as in consequence of former conventions concluded with Turkey, is bound to put a stop to the horrible massacres of the Christians in Syria. The Turkish authorities not being capable of protecting the Sultan's own subjects, France will concert with the other Powers the most efficacious means for preventing the bloody scenes of which Syria has become the theatre.

From the London Times.

Events are now occurring in Syria which must at once bring the Eastern question again before the world. The inference of the French is certain, and England will be untrue to her nature if she does not aid in repressing atrocities which surpass anything that has of late years been perpetrated, even by the animosity of race and religion. The scene of these horrible tragedies is the range of the Lebanon, and the numbers and audacity of the murderers are such that Damascus on the one side and Beyrout on the other are thought hardly safe. In the neighborhood of Mount Hermon whole villages have been destroyed and their Christian inhabitants put to the sword. Catholics, Greeks, and the little communities of Protestants have shared the same fate. In some cases the butchery has been in cold blood. In others the villages have been surprised at night and every male slaughtered. In the very neighborhood of Beyrout the murderers have carried out their designs with impunity. Zahleh is only a few miles from the coast; it is a town of importance, with a number of Europeans living in it. There are missions, both French and American, in the place or neighborhood, and life might have been thought as safe there as in Beyrout itself. But Zahleh has been attacked by a perfect army of fanatical Druses, and taken after a defence of six days. The slaughter was frightful, and the fall of the place has caused a panic throughout Syria. There was nothing to prevent the victorious hordes making an attempt on Damascus, no guarantee that even English and French and American inhabitants would be spared from a general massacre.

The feud which has now broken out with such fury is of long standing. In the mountainous districts of Syria the Turkish Government, weak everywhere, is more than ordinarily powerless. The ancient races which inhabit the Lebanon have been ruled by their own chiefs for ages, and used to carry on their local wars with little attention from any Pasha at Beyrout or Damascus. The most numerous and powerful are the Druses, whose origin is lost in obscurity, and of whose religion little is known, except that it is a paganism which has borrowed some of the forms of the Mahomedan creed, and which inspires its votaries with a bitter hatred against Christians of every kind. This hatred may have been at first rather political than religious. The Druses and the Maronites have been always at deadly feud, and, as the Maronites profess Catholicism, the Druses have probably extended their animosity from the rival race to all who share with it the common name of Christians. However that may be, the Druses have of late years distinguished themselves by a sectarian ferocity exceeding that of the Mussulmans themselves, who have been either too lazy or too timid to molest the Christian population. Although not Mussulmans, the Druses have made common cause with Turk and Arab, impelled by their hatred of the Maronites, who have desired only to be left alone to execute the vengeance with which every Mussulman would in his heart sympathize.

The immediate cause of this outbreak we do not know. It has probably been a long time in preparation. Ever since the war the animosity between the Christians and their oppressors has been on the increase.

But now comes the worst part of this history. It seems impossible to doubt that the Turkish military authorities, to whose guardianship the keeping of the peace in these regions is intrusted, have permitted, and perhaps encouraged, the slaughter of the Christians.

"And this," an Englishman will exclaim, "is the Government we have saved; this is the Empire the integrity of which we are bound to support!" It is indeed so. We have for forty years been placed in a dilemma. We have been obliged to support the most wretched, in order to save ourselves from the most formidable, of despotisms. The Sultan rules in the North through our jealousy of Russia, and in the South through our jealousy of France. Had we abandoned him in 1840 both Druses and Maronites might now be kept in order by an Egyptian ruler who would be really a Vicegerent of France. Had we accepted the offers of the Czar Nicholas to Sir H. Seymour, there might not now be a Sultan at all, and the Druses might be kept in order by ourselves. England has remained true to her policy; whether right or wrong, she secured Syria to Abdul Medjid. But no political objects can make us forget the claims of humanity. If the Porte cannot repress these outrages the Christian Powers must do it. When the Sultan called upon us to guarantee his authority, he gave us the right to see that it did not become a curse to his people, and particularly to those of our own faith. An intervention there must be, and we trust that England and France will concert measures for saving the Christians of Syria from destruction.

The Galway Contract.

Dublin Correspondence of the Times.

The report of the Canadian Government having become the purchasers of the Galway line, subsidy and all, is, fortunately for the shareholders, all but an accomplished fact. This piece of agreeable intelligence is thus announced in the *Mail* of last night:

"Attempts have been made to throw doubts upon the account we gave on Wednesday of the nature of the arrangements in contemplation with a view to the winding up of the Atlantic Royal mail Steamship Company. Our statement was, nevertheless, in the main, correct. The bargain is a little more favorable to the shareholders than we believed it to be, inasmuch as the sum of £200,000, agreed to be taken by the Directors of the Company from the Canadian Government, is intended to be a consideration for the postal contract with the British Government only. It is exclusive of the value of the old and new ships, and of any other contract or property belonging to the company. The sale must be approved by the shareholders, and sanctioned by the British Government and Parliament before it can be confirmed. It was clearly understood to be a condition of the bargain that the Canadian Government should guarantee all the commercial advantages which the Company proposed to confer upon Galway and Ireland. We still hold to our former opinion that this arrangement is not a bad one under the circumstances. More money might possibly have been got by holding out; and this was the opinion of some of the more respectable of the directors. It is not to be forgotten, however, that the company is now in close grips with great financial difficulties, with the determined hostility of the Post-office, and with a large amount of original sin of its own. If money and a respectable Irish direction were in the category of possibilities, we would give our voice against concession."

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of June 7 had reached England.

Lord Clyde had issued his farewell orders to the army prior to his departure for home.

Lord Elgin and Baron Gros had quitted Galle for China. Only 92 boxes of specie had been recovered from the wreck of the *Malabar*.

The Bombay markets were very dull. Cotton piece goods were a shade dearer. Money was very abundant. Freights had been higher, but numerous arrivals had caused a rapid decline.

Calcutta advices of June 1 report freights unchanged. The Bank of Bengal had reduced its rate of discount one per cent.

AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Melbourne to May 17, and Sydney May 12, had arrived in England.

The commercial crisis at Sydney had abated. Two failures only are reported, viz: Kerchner & Co., and Mr. Korff.

Disastrous floods had taken place.

The rebellion in New-Zealand was in an unsatisfactory state. There had been no more bloodshed, but fears were entertained of a general rising in the northern island. Large reinforcements of British troops had reached Taranaki.

Two ships had left Melbourne for England with £242,000 in gold.

NEWS BY THE NORTH BRITON.

St. Johns, N. F., Sunday, July 22, *via* Port Hood 23d.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool 11th, *via* Galway 13th inst., arrived at St. Johns at 5 P. M. to-day, and sailed at 6 o'clock for Quebec, having landed the mails.

The *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton 13th.

The news is not important.

It was rumored that Garibaldi had determined to besiege Messina.

The Neapolitan Government had resolved to offer the Sicilians the Constitution of 1812.

The French Government had refused to denationalize the two French vessels purchased for Garibaldi.

The Paris *Patrie* states that the siege of Messina is decided upon, but the great heat—so terrible in Sicily during July and August—will render operations extremely difficult.

The French Chamber of Deputies and Council of State are at variance on the rag question.

A dispatch from the Governor of New-Zealand, of April 6th, states that the town and district of Auckland are perfectly secure against any attack that can be made.

The London *Times*, in a leader, regards Mr. Kinglake's revelations in the House of Commons respecting Napoleon, calculated to weaken the policy of non-intervention lately upheld by England.

Aquatic.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA AT WORCESTER, MASS.

Our correspondent at Providence, R. I., writes as follows:

"The second annual College Union Regatta is to take place on Tuesday and Wednesday next at Worcester. Great interest is excited here for the success of the boys of Brown University. Donahue, of Newburgh, N. Y., has just finished a splendid shell-boat for the "Brown" crew, and the lightest in weight ever constructed. Its length is 46 feet, width 22 inches and complete weight 112½ pounds. The crew are delighted with it. The Yale boat has heretofore borne the palm of the most, beautiful model, but "Brown" eclipses them. Harvard, Yale and Brown will contest the first race on Tuesday afternoon for the champion flag of New-England, and on Wednesday row boats of every description from all parts of the country will enter the course for money prizes. The race promises to be one of the most exciting ever held, and it will bear its record in the history of the aquatics of our country."

UTAH AFFAIRS.

The Mormons and the Federal Judges—Complaints of Prejudice and Unfairness.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, June 29, 1860.

It seems a settled thing that we are to have a new batch of Federal Judges for Utah Territory. The old ones have not been able to earn their salaries in the discharge of their official duties, through some formidable reason, real or fancied. And it may not be out of the way for me here to state the feelings and sentiments of the mass of the people with respect to the Federal Territorial Judiciary in general, and the late incumbents of the Judicial Bench of this Territory in particular.

There is a very general impression in the States that the Mormon community cherish a deep-seated inveterate hostility to anything having the name, appearance, or qualities of a United States Court, and that this hostility is based upon a determination to resist, as far as politic, all Federal authority.

I think this is an extreme view of the case. The Mormons have certainly their own peculiar notions of the best manner of settling difficulties which generally, among heathen Gentiles, are submitted to the decision of the Judiciary. It is, undoubtedly, repulsive to the feelings of all orthodox Mormons to go to law to adjust differences, and especially to law administered by Gentile Judges and Courts. The faithful, doubtless, prefer to work on the Scripture rule of making matters up privately, by going and being reconciled to the brethren. But I do not think it has ever been satisfactorily proved that the Mormon community are prone to deadly opposition to any Federal Judge who does not evince, in their estimation, an ominous degree of prejudice against them, or their peculiar but dearly cherished religious faith. Judge Shaver, who died in this city, appears to have been respected alike by Jew and Gentile. The Mormons mostly came from the States and Europe. They have in them the old tradition and habit of respect for the legal judiciary; and I think it not unlikely that they are capable of appreciating and honoring a Judge, a Federal Judge, providing he does not first startle their keen sensitiveness by any manifest bias against their religion or their leader.

I am aware that it is very easy for a man to say that he is unbiassed, that he has no prejudice; but this will not satisfy interested listeners. Some proof more substantial than declarations is required.

Now, in this particular, I think the three late Utah Judges missed their way. They may be men of good legal judgment, of great learning and talents, but they evidently have very little knowledge of human nature, and they have betrayed but a slight modicum of wisdom in their course in this Territory.

Under the very peculiar circumstances in which the Judges found the Mormon community, there was the utmost need of a conciliatory course, yet nothing of the kind was seen—not the slightest watchfulness to prevent this most sensitive and jealous of communities from discovering basis for the supposition that the Judges were unduly down on them.

Judge Eckels' rather premature Court at Camp Scott, in opposition to the laws of the Territory, coupled with his unsustained and unsanctioned opinion that he could punish polygamy by the law of Mexico, were not calculated to beget a prepossession in his favor among the Salt Lake folks. And his subsequent residence at Camp Floyd—his recommendation at Washington to prevent the Mormon squatters from enjoying preëmption rights, and his repeated releases of horse-thieves, have combined to complete the unfavorable impression on the public mind.

When Judge Cradlebaugh first arrived there seemed some disposition to do him honor. But his rash and inconsiderate course soon vanquished such feelings. He, too, resided at Camp Floyd, and sat there in Chambers—a very unwise and impolitic course. It may be that he was well satisfied of the criminality of Brigham Young and many leading Mormons. But was it the act of a prudent Judge to state as much in open Court?—to substantially charge with the deepest guilt, or connivance at the deepest guilt, the very men whom the majority of the community considered perfectly innocent? Such a course could have but one result—to alarm the people—to excite their fears of some latent conspiracy—to tighten their bonds of union—to cause them to associate the ideas of ermine and speculation—and, in short, to defeat the ends of justice. Such Judges did nothing, and were likely to do nothing, in such a community as this. Judge Sinclair offended the Mormons by deciding that the President's pardon was of no avail except plead specially before his Honor in open Court. This decision, however, was knocked into a cocked hat by the refusal of the United States Territorial Attorney to prosecute any such case.

There is a law in Utah stipulating for the obtaining of suggestions from the Federal Judges, in regard to any advisable new laws or amendments of old laws. When Sinclair was applied to on this subject, the Mormons were highly incensed and insulted by his denial of the power of the Legislature to make such request, and finally by his pointing to polygamy as the main thing he would suggest for legislation. He also repeatedly pointed towards Brigham as the great culprit who ought to be compassed.

Now, our future judges might learn a very useful lesson from the experience of their predecessors. Let the next judges come here without the least bias, and after their arrival maintain their minds in that same admirable condition. Let them try and punish those persons who the whole community is convinced are really guilty. Say or hint nothing of the guilt of Brigham or other Mormon leaders, until evidence points undeniably towards such high offenders. By this means confidence will be won, and probably much justice be administered. At all events, something else can then be tried, if this course prove of no avail. No judge can hope to have any influence who assails full tilt the prejudices of the people, and is eternally launching his diatribes and insinuations against those men whom the majority of the people delight to honor.

We are to have a great day on the Fourth. Music, cannon, parade, speechifying are to declare the patriotism of Utah. The Bowery is being rebuilt for the occasion, as the old concern was pulled down and manufactured into flour boxes during the "move south."

For the past few evenings a faint comet with a long tail has interested the star-gazers. It is plainly seen in the northwest in the evening.

Last night week a prowling Indian was shot by the guard of an emigrant camp in Davis County, a few miles north of this city. The Indian was not killed, and the affair was patched up by the emigrant giving him blankets, money, &c., for an Indian understands the value of cash.

Superintendent Forney left for the States by last mail.

Blair, one of the editors of the *Mountaineer*, seems greatly smitten with the charms of Cache Valley. Perhaps he will exchange the tripod, and the quill, and the scissors, for the ranch and the plough. If so, the *Mountaineer*, like the *Valley Tan*, may cave in. I can hardly think it will continue under the remaining editor alone. Probably we shall yet be left with only the religious *Deseret News* to enlighten us, as of old, before the hosts of the Philistines invaded Utah.

The 24th July is coming on—the anniversary of the entrance of the Mormon pioneers into Salt Lake Valley. In the "good old times" it was customary for the Mormon leaders and aristocracy to celebrate that day in the "tops of the mountains," that is, at the head of the Big Cottonwood cañon, a favorite sylvan resort. Perhaps something of the kind will occur this year. Most likely, as there are few troops near to exercise the watchfulness of the Saints. Three years ago, on a similar occasion, the news arrived there from the States that 2,000 troops were about to pay them a visit. Fancy the indignation.

Condition of the Southern Crops.—We fear that the crops of the South have received serious injury within the last month. Not for years has so long and so severe a drouth been experienced in the Southern States. In some sections no rain of any consequence has fallen since the 1st of April. This is especially true of Texas, certain Parishes in this State, and Middle Georgia, in which latter section, according to a writer in a Georgia paper, more rain has been known to fall in twenty-four hours than has been had there since the 1st of January. These, it may be said, are exceptional cases. True, but there is now but little difference in the condition of the crops in most of the cotton States. Our accounts from various districts of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and our own State, are, to say the least, discouraging. Crops in these States have been not only oppressed by a drouth unprecedented in its duration, but within the last month they have had to struggle for existence in the face of a sun of almost torrid brilliance and power, dewless nights, and the prevalence (in some districts) of high scorching winds, which shriveled up vegetation as if a sirocco had passed over it. The consequence of such weather is obvious.—*N. O. Com. Bulletin, 18th.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Leslie's Recollections.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL RECOLLECTIONS. By the late CHARLES ROBERT LESLIE, R. A. Edited by TOM TAYLOR, Esq. With Portrait. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1 vol., 12mo, pp. 360.

The life of LESLIE was more than the life of a simple artist. It was rather the life of the cultured and generous citizen of the world than that of a man whose art selfishly subordinated all things to itself, or drove him from the society of men into the solitude of his cell, with no companions but his thoughts, his pencil, and his palette. Endowed with marvelously quick perception, an organization of exquisite delicacy, and the most natural and healthy of mental developments, he saw the world as it was, not as he would have it; accepting the conditions in which the fates had placed him, he made the most of his opportunities; loving the companionship of wits and scholars, he proved himself their compeer, and chose them for his intimate friends; cherishing his art, he elevated it, and regarding it as still imperfect, he strove to better it. His literary and artistic tastes kept pace one with the other, and neither showed signs of diminution to the end of his days. A composite character like this, so charming in every light in which it can be viewed, could have no other than a pleasant record.

The *Autobiographical Recollections*, collected and arranged by the Editor who recently performed a similar service in memory of HAYDON, constitute a series of portraits of the companions of LESLIE, instead of egotistic sketches of his own career. The skill of his touch upon the canvas seems to have descended upon his pen. We have a constant succession, through all these pages, of little outlines of others' characters, mingled with just so much of LESLIE's personal history as suffices to preserve the continuity of the narrative, to explain how and where and when he came in contact with the men who sat to him for these portraits. The Editor tells the story of LESLIE's life, aided by certain incomplete memoranda of the autobiographical sort,—but this is the most unentertaining part of the book, and may be passed over by the reader who cares more for the people whom LESLIE met, than for the account of his own American parentage and his early struggles in the acquirement of his art. A man who was favored with the near view of the walks and talks of COLERIDGE, LAMB, SCOTT, IRVING, may well be excused from speaking too freely of himself.

LESLIE had frequent opportunities of seeing and hearing COLERIDGE, of whom he gives the following pleasant anecdotes:

COLERIDGE.

It was in company with COLERIDGE that I first heard the nightingale, that is, to know that I heard it. It was in a lane near Highgate where there were a number singing, and he easily distinguished and pointed out to me their full rich notes among those of other birds, for it was in the day time. He even told how many were there. He took me to an eminence in the neighborhood, commanding a view of Caen wood, and said the assemblage of objects, as seen from that point, reminded him of the passage in MILTON, beginning:

"Strait mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the landskip round it measures:"

and running through the following eighteen or twenty lines. Among the fragments of the conversation that I remember, are the following:

"How natural is the exaggeration in the account the woman of Samaria carries to her friends of our Saviour. 'Come, see a man which told me *all things that ever I did*;' when, in reality, our Lord had only told her that she had had five husbands, and that he, whom she now had, was not her husband."

He said he did not doubt but that in the 12th chapter of St. Matthew, the 40th verse was a gloss:

"For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly: so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth."

Now, as our Saviour was crucified on Friday, and rose again on Sunday morning, he was but one entire day and two nights in the tomb; besides which the following verse shows sufficiently what was intended by the refusal to give any other sign than the sign of the prophet Jonas.

"The men of Nineveh shall rise up in judgment with this generation and condemn it, because they repented at the preaching of Jonas, and behold, a greater than Jonas is here."

Speaking of the Utilitarians, COLERIDGE said, "The *penny saved penny got* Utilitarians forget, or do not comprehend, *high moral utility*,—the utility of poetry and of painting, and of all that exalts and refines our nature." He thought Lord BYRON's misanthropy was affected, or partly so, and that it would wear off as he grew older. He said that BYRON's perpetual quarrel with the world was as absurd as if the spoke of a wheel should quarrel with the movement of which it must of necessity partake.

But Lord BYRON had not then proved, as he afterwards did, that with all his surprising and varied powers, possessing an eye for material beauty, and extraordinary eloquence in describing it, he wanted the first requisite of a great poet, *a true perception of moral beauty*.

His first interview with CHARLES LAMB was in a literary coterie which, he says, was "composed of persons with principles very opposite to those of COLERIDGE." LESLIE contends that LAMB, from "the dread of appearing affected, sometimes injured himself by his behavior before persons who were slightly acquainted with him. With the finest and tenderest feelings ever possessed by man, he seemed carefully to avoid any display of sentimentality in his talk."

There is a cheerful picture of WEST in one part of this book. LESLIE always found the venerable President accessible; nor was any one, he adds, "so well qualified to give advice in every branch of art." The following anecdote was from WEST's own lips:

BENJAMIN WEST.

I remember his remark to me how different at different times, and under different circumstances, the same picture may appear to us, and how greatly we are often influenced in the impression we receive from one picture, by the effect produced on us by another which we have just seen. As an illustration of this, he told me that, having to superintend an alteration of the arrangement of some of the pictures in the Royal collection (of which he had the care,) and knowing that a Vandyke which Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS greatly admired, would be taken down, he called on him on his way, and Sir JOSHUA very gladly accompanied him to Buckingham House. They found the Vandyke standing on the floor. Sir JOSHUA eagerly ran up to it, and after examining it very closely, turned to Mr. WEST with an air of disappointment, and said, "After all, it is a copy." To this WEST made no immediate reply, but they looked at some of the other pictures in the room; and then returning to the Vandyke, REYNOLDS said, "I don't know what to think of it; it is much more beautiful than it appeared to me at first. It can hardly be a copy." Mr. WEST replied, "I have no doubt of its originality, and I can explain the cause of your disappointment on first seeing it. When I called on you, you were engaged on one of your own dashing back-grounds, preparing it with the brightest colors for glazing. Your eye had perhaps been for an hour on your own work, and anything would look tame and dull after it. The Vandyke appeared to you, at first sight, to want brightness, and to be weak and timid in execution; but when you had looked at the other pictures in the room, and returned to it, the taste, truth, and delicacy with which it is painted, became apparent to you."

In 1824, LESLIE was commissioned by Mr. TICKNOR, of Boston, to paint a portrait of Sir WALTER SCOTT. He describes his journey to Abbotsford, and his life there, with evident relish and enthusiasm. We make one or two short extracts:

WALTER SCOTT.

The following is a quotation from a letter I wrote from Abbotsford: "The Countess of Compton, her mother (Mrs. CLEPHANE), and her two sisters, have been here for the last three days. Mr. and Mrs. TERRY are here; Lady ALVANLEY and her two daughters arrived yesterday to dinner; and late in the evening came Mrs. COUTTS, attended by a lady, a secretary, a doctor, and I don't know how many servants. Mr. STEWART ROSE is also here. This list will give you some notion of the hospitalities of Abbotsford. Mr. CANNING is expected, but not till October, and so I shall not see him. I have had three sittings from Sir WALTER, and the general opinion is that the portrait will be like."

During one of these sittings, there came on a thunder-storm; and as the peals followed more and more closely the flashes of lightning, SCOTT became uneasy, and at last rose from his chair, saying, "I must go to Lady SCOTT, she is always frightened when it thunders."

It is curious that the only circumstance connected with SCOTT and related by LOCKHART, of which I was a witness, is incorrectly stated in his Life of Sir Walter. LOCKHART places Mrs. COUTTS's visit to Abbotsford in 1825, instead of 1824; and tells us she was accompanied by the Duke of St. Albans and one of His Grace's sisters, and by "a brace of physicians," evidently confounding this visit with one she paid to Sir WALTER in Edinburgh in the following year, when the Duke and one of his sisters were of her party, and when she may have had two physicians, which was certainly not the case when she was at Abbotsford in 1824.

* * * In the Spring of 1828 Sir WALTER SCOTT was in London, and I had the pleasure of meeting him at the house of Mr. ROGERS, where were also Sir James McIntosh, Lord John Russell, Mr. Richard Sharpe, Fenimore Cooper, Chantrey, Mrs. Siddons, Miss Fanshawe, and Miss Rogers—such an assembly as I can never hope to meet again.

During this visit to London, Sir WALTER was present at the anniversary dinner at the Royal Academy as a member, having been elected antiquary to the Academy the year before. After the usual toasts, Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE said: "Before we part, I have to propose the health of one with whose presence we are honored, and of whom it may well be said, in the words of the poet he most resembles—

'If *he* had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feast,
And all things unbecoming.'

The enthusiasm with which the toast was received exceeded anything of the kind I ever witnessed, and when SCOTT rose to reply, the applause, for some time, prevented his speaking. As soon as he could be heard, he said: "Mr. President, when you acquainted me with the honor the Royal Academy had done me by including me among its members, you led me to believe that the place would be a *sinecure*. But I now find that I then reckoned without my host, for on my first appearance here, as a member, I am called on to perform one of the most arduous of duties, that of making a speech" He then, in a few words, returned thanks. This was the last time I ever saw him.

An interview with the Duke of WELLINGTON is described as follows:

WELLINGTON.

I wrote to the Duke of WELLINGTON to say that I was commanded by the Queen to introduce his portrait into a picture I was painting for Her Majesty. He answered my note by return of post, and the next day he called. His first words were: "You live a great way from my house; five miles, I should say." I said I did not think it was more than three. "Oh, you're mistaken; it's five miles." I then said, as I was fully aware of the value of his time, I would take the picture to Apsley House, if agreeable to him. He was pleased with this, and appointed an early day. "But," he added, "my time is so little my own that I may not be able to sit. However, if I can't, I will send you word before you leave home in the morning; for your time is of as much consequence to you as mine is to me." On the morning appointed, as I heard nothing from him to prevent me, I took the picture to Apsley House, and the first thing he said was, "Well, don't you find it five miles?" I said as before, and what was the truth, that the distance was not more than three miles, but he repeated that I was mistaken: he would have it to be but five.

When I had sketched his figure, I asked him to look at it. He said, "You have made my head too large, and this is what all the painters have done to whom I have sat. Painters are not aware how very small a part of the human figure the head is. TITIAN was the only painter who understood this, and by making his heads small he did wonders."

Of TURNER and his works, LESLIE speaks with the air of a critic. There is an anecdote on page 137 which possesses a local interest here, besides affording an illustration of TURNER's character, viz.:

TURNER.

It fell to my lot to select the first of his pictures that went to America. Mr. JAMES LENOX, of New-York, who knew his works only from engravings, wished very much to possess one, and wrote to me to that effect. I replied that his rooms were full of unsold works, and I had no doubt he would part with one. Mr. LENOX expressed his willingness to give £500, and left the choice to me. I called on TURNER, and asked if he would let a picture go to America. "No; they won't come up to the scratch." I knew what he meant, for another American had offered him a low price for the "Téméraire." I told him a friend of mine would give £500 for anything he would part with. His countenance brightened, and he said at once, "He may have that, or that, or that," pointing to three not small pictures. I chose a sunset view of Staffa, which I had admired more than most of his works, from the time when it was first exhibited. It was in an old frame, but TURNER would have a very handsome new one made for it. When it reached New-York Mr. LENOX was out of town, and we were in suspense some time about its reception. About a fortnight after its arrival, he returned to New-York, but only for an hour, and wrote to me, after a first hasty glance, to express his great disappointment. He said he could almost fancy the picture had sustained some damage on the voyage, it appeared to him so indistinct throughout. Still he did not doubt its being very fine, and he hoped to see its merits on further acquaintance; but for the present he could not write to Mr. TURNER, as he could only state his present impression.

Unfortunately, I met TURNER at the Academy, a night or two after I received this letter, and he asked if I had heard from Mr. LENOX. I was obliged to say yes.

"Well, and how does he like the picture?"

"He thinks it indistinct."

"You should tell him," he replied, "that indistinctness is my fault."

In the meantime, I had answered Mr. LENOX's letter, pointing out, as well as I could, the merits of the picture, and concluded by saying: "If, on a second view, it gains in your estimation, it will assuredly gain more and more every time you look at it." Mr. LENOX, in reply, said: "You have exactly described what has taken place; I now admire the picture greatly, and I have brought one or two of my friends to see it as I do; but it will never be a favorite with the multitude. I can now write to Mr. TURNER, and tell him conscientiously how much I am delighted with it."

Mr. LENOX soon afterwards came to London, and bought another picture of TURNER's, at a sale, and, I think, another of himself, and would have bought the "Téméraire," but TURNER had then determined not to sell it.

The temptation to copy from these attractive pages is strong, but we must be content for to-day with the following sketches of WASHINGTON IRVING, with whom LESLIE enjoyed a long and most intimate acquaintance:

WASHINGTON IRVING.

In April, 1820, IRVING took me to breakfast with Sir WALTER SCOTT, who was then in London, and at the house of his friend, Mrs. DUMERGUE, in Piccadilly. I had never before seen the great novelist. He was in the full enjoyment of his high and increasing reputation, and he appeared to great advantage. A large party of ladies and gentlemen were assembled at the breakfast table, among whom was one of the sons of JOHNSON's Boswell.

Nothing could be more agreeable than my daily intercourse at this period with IRVING and NEWTON. We visited in the same families, chiefly Americans resident in London, and generally dined together at the York Chop House, in Wardour-street. IRVING's brother, PETER, an amiable man, and not without a dash of WASHINGTON's humor, was always of our party. Delightful were our excursions to Richmond or Greenwich, or to some suburban fair, on the top of a coach. The harmony that subsisted among us was uninterrupted; but IRVING grew into fame as an author, and being, all at once, made a great lion of by fashionable people, he was much withdrawn from us. NEWTON, too, who was naturally formed for society, was soon much noticed for his agreeable qualities, as well as for his eminence in art, and our intercourse was a good deal interrupted in consequence.

IRVING, writing to me from Paris in 1824, said, "I often look back with fondness and regret on the times when we lived together in London, in a delightful community of thought and feeling; struggling our way onward in the world, but cheering and encouraging each other. I find nothing to supply the place of that heartfelt fellowship."

* * * I think it was in the summer of 1842 that ROGERS, WORDSWORTH, and WASHINGTON IRVING were all under my roof together. I had met them at breakfast at Miss ROGERS's, and as we came away at the same time, ROGERS walked home with me, and WORDSWORTH and IRVING, promising to come, took a cab. As they got into it, ROGERS said:

"They are a couple of humbugs, I believe, we shall see no more of them."

They came, however, and WORDSWORTH's eye on entering my painting-room was caught by copies by JACKSON of REYNOLDS's portraits of Sir GEORGE and Lady BEAUMONT. But I must interrupt my story to mention a peculiarity of ROGERS. He, and it is common to men of taste, liked to find out something to admire that had escaped others. I have known him at Holland House, when Lord HOLLAND was quoting, with praise, something affecting in prose or poetry, take up a newspaper, and read one of those annonymous appeals that daily appear among the advertisements.

"If J. C. will return to the home which is made desolate by her absence, all will be forgotten, &c."

"There," he would say, "is real pathos."

The correspondence of LESLIE and IRVING occupies a large space of the concluding part of the volume. LESLIE having been invited (in 1832) to accept the Professorship of Drawing at West Point, IRVING wrote him as follows:

Your appointment is a mark of great respect on the part of the Government, strong interest having been made to procure the situation for various artists resident in the country.

I can only say that it would rejoice my heart to see you on this side of the Atlantic; but I will not take upon myself the responsibility of advising you to come.

I would have given anything to have had you with me on a tour I took last Summer and Autumn, first to the White Mountains of New-Hampshire, and then to the far West, several hundred miles west of the Mississippi, and almost to the Mexican boundaries. I was for two months leading a hunter's life, camping out, sleeping in the open air, and depending upon the chase for provisions. Saw various tribes of Indians; hunted the buffalo, &c., &c. Should you come to the United States it will be very easy to get an opportunity to visit the frontier free of expense, by accompanying some public expedition, and you will witness scenes well worthy of your pencil. I was part of the time with a troop of ninety mounted rangers, clad in the ordinary but varied garments of the frontiers, and our encampments reminded me completely of the descriptions of ROBIN HOOD and his followers.

Do scrawl me a line. Let me know how CHILDE NEWTON acts the Benedict, and how his charming little wife likes England. Give my remembrances to your wife, and believe me ever,

Yonr affectionate friend,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

We take reluctant leave of these *Recollections*, commending the book to the reader in search of entertainment.

Forthcoming Books.

The Philadelphia house of LIPPINCOTT & Co. announces for publication on the 25th inst. the *Occasional Productions of the late Richard Rush*. This work comprises a series of papers, many of which have never before been published, written by Mr. RUSH during his residence in Paris as American Minister. The leading political and diplomatic writings refer chiefly to the Court and Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE and the Revolution of 1848. The publication is made under the direction of the executors of Mr. RUSH.

The *Recollections of Charles J. Ingersoll*, in the press of LIPPINCOTT & Co. will be soon published. This book is historical, political and biographical, giving pen-portraits of public men in the United States in the period which elapsed from the arrival of GENET until the purchase of Louisiana, to which increase of territory Mr. INGERSOLL traces the origin of many great events.

TICKNOR & FIELDS have in press a new work by Rev. Dr. WALKER, formerly President of Harvard University; MARY HOWITT's translation of *Switzerland and Italy*, by FREDERIKA BREMER, and the *Eighth Commandment*, by CHAS. READE.

MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

The *Atlantic* and *Harpers'* for August are out; the former containing its customary variety, and the latter exceeding its average degree of excellence. The leading article of the *Atlantic*, "The Carnival of the Romantic," is a well-digested and suggestive review of the art of novel-writing. This is followed by "A Legend of Maryland," "Eleusinia," "Victor and Jacqueline," and sundry light essays, with the opening chapter of "A Journey in Sicily," and the continuation of "The Professor's Story." The poems of the number are: "Prince Adeb," "Midsummer," "The Poet's Singing," and "Anno Domini, 1860." An elaborate defence of "Tobacco," evidently the handiwork of some ardent lover of the weed, oversets King JAMES' "Counterblast," and utterly scouts the theories of Dr. ALCOTT. The apologist will shock a great many persons by his complete disregard of the dicta of accepted authorities. The reviews and literary notices are, as usual, judicious and able.

Harpers' has the first of a series of articles on the Northwest, entitled "To Red River and Beyond," amply illustrated. A paper on "Japan," also profusely illustrated, embodies the results of the observations of Mr. OLIPHANT. A biography of JO. DAVIESS does full justice to the memory of that gallant Kentuckian. "The Courtship of Susan Bell" is an original tale of American life, from the lively pen of ANTHONY TROLLOPE. The first of THACKERAY's lectures on "The Four Georges" is reproduced, with its illustrations, simultaneously with its appearance in England, and the remainder of the number is made up of the customary selections, the "Editor's Drawer," the orthodox measure of the facetious, and the fashions. The publishers seem disposed to plume themselves upon the omission of all political papers from this number.

Religious Intelligence.

Norway, thanks to her State Constitution, has never displayed the spirit of proscription and persecution which has at times been rampant in Sweden; but there have been considerable civil disabilities under which the dissenters from the Established (Lutheran) Church have labored, such as inability to hold office, liability to taxation for the support of the Established Church, &c. One of these, the restriction of office to members of the State Church, seems to be in a fair way of removal. At the present session of the *Storthing*, or National Legislature, a resolution to suppress the article which contained this restriction, received 67 votes in its favor to 44 against it, only 7 short of the constitutional two-thirds. At the next session of the Storthing, in 1863, it will undoubtedly pass by the constitutional vote.

Letters recently published in *Le Nord* of Brussels, give details of the persecutions which the Christians in Bosnia and Bulgaria have suffered at the hands of the Mohammedans. So absorbed has the Christian world been in the civil war raging in Syria, that this portion of the Turkish Empire has been partially overlooked; and yet the statistics given by these correspondents show that Mussulman ferocity has raged unchecked during the last Spring in the districts mentioned. Priests and rajahs have been imprisoned and then poisoned by order of the Turks. In the northern and northwestern parts of Bosnia there have been imprisoned more than three thousand persons. Of this number there were imprisoned in the District of Gradachetz 367 persons; in Berlino, 420; in the Districts of Novsk and Bertchesk, 244; in Touzla, 572; in Srebrenitza, 174; in Vlassanitza, 217; in Zvornika, 313; in Kladna, 172; in Techna, 284; in Dervent, 127; in Broda, 83; in Odjak, 35; total, more than 3,000. In the prisons and caves of Sarajivo alone are 1,707 Christians. Every morning numbers of corpses of persons killed by the Turks have been dragged from the prisons and thrown into the streams like carrion. Famine has been raging in the country, and, to add to its horrors, the Christians have been refused the most trifling means of subsistence. Children have wandered through the country begging for bread, and the corpses of those who have died of fatigue and starvation might be seen along the road in every direction. Some of them were seized by the Turks and declared Mussulmans. The writers of these letters detail numerous cases of women violated and of priests killed. The Burman Christians, to escape these persecutions, have fled into Austria in great numbers, but there they have been met with the alternative of imprisonment unless they turned Roman Catholics. Were it not for the names and dates which mark these letters as authentic, it would be difficult to give credence to their statements.

Correction—Note from an Injured Fifer.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the United States Zouaves drill at the Academy of Music, I think you noticed the drum and fife in a curious light. The drummer and myself played on that occasion by the request of many of your citizens and military, who were present, and as it was a military exhibition, was thought proper for the entertainment; and as near as I can remember, having served ten years in the United States Army, and three years in the Mexican War, I beg leave to say that it was the genuine *reveille*. I refer you to Capt. LOVELL, of your City, who belonged to the same regiment as myself; and hundreds of others who were present on that evening. Trusting that you will do me justice for the wide reputation I have earned as a fifer, I remain, yours respectfully,

W. F. ROBINSON,
Now with the Zouaves.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Politics in Western New-York.

THE DOUGLAS RATIFICATION IN ROCHESTER—A REPUBLICAN VIEW.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, July 19, 1860.

Last week was enlivened by the visit of the Chicago Zouaves, boat-racing on our river and match games of ball, for Young America, who seems to be going it generally on his muscle. For a variety in the succession of entertainments we had the usual Commencement exercises of our excellent University, which crowded our city with the numerous friends of the institution. This week we have had an eclipse of the sun, a Douglas Ratification Meeting. As both of them were attempts at obscuration of the light, it is quite right that they should occur the same week, and in the order they did. The managers of the latter must have had an eye to the appropriateness of the thing, in getting up their affair after the other. But as the moon made a failure of it, in this latitude, so they must; the only great difference being in the premises of the two kinds of operators. For several days past the greatest efforts have been made to work up the minds of the people to a pitch of excitement bordering on enthusiasm. The call is not for a *Democratic* ratification meeting, but is carefully worded so as to embrace "every elector, no matter what may have been his political relations heretofore, who intends to support DOUGLAS and JOHNSON in the approaching contest." Of course, the Utica Conventionists, who both openly advocate and practice the most thorough Free-trade in politics, the fag-ends of the proscriptive Know-Nothings, and the self styled Union-loving men, who hate Republicanism more cordially than they love the Union, can all come in, and stand side by side with the most violent Democratic partisan, the Irishman first naturalized, and the most ultra Pro Slavery advocate. In order to bring in the country people from the adjacent towns, arrangements had been made, as it has been ostentatiously announced, to run special trains on the New-York Central Railroad, and to have express trains stop at unusual points. I do not know of any good reason why complaint should be made that this railroad should be thus managed for the benefit of a party; but if the Republicans of this city had asked a favor of this kind, there is little doubt as to the negative the request would have met with. Still, as this corporation is owned and run by the partisans of DOUGLAS, under the engineering of DEAN RICHMOND, it may not be the business of the rest of the public to call it favoritism.

The meeting, after all these extra efforts, coupled with the usual inducements for the crowd, was only a respectable gathering, in point of numbers. Corinthian Hall, the place of meeting, which will comfortably seat 1,200 persons, was not full. I should say that there were not over 1,000 persons at any time in attendance, whose enthusiasm, even if disposed to venture a cheer, was repelled rather than encouraged by the dull speeches of DAVID L. SEYMOUR, of Troy, Mr. MCCARTHY, of Syracuse, and DARIUS OGDEN, of Penn Yan. Perhaps the fact that the names of several of the staunchest Know-Nothings in times past, which appeared on the list of Vice-Presidents, contributed not a little to the same result.

There was an attempt to get up a meeting in the Arcade Hall, which is across the street from the other Hall, but it was a miserable failure. Any evening in the week, and particularly Saturday evening, there may be found as many people there, wending their way to the Post-office, which is located at its northern extremity. It is strongly suspected that the managers got it up for the special edification of Col. PAINE, our Postmaster, whose adamantine firmness has resisted all the blandishments and threats of the Softs for long years of conflict.

Hon. S. E. CHURCH, who is understood to be the prospective Douglas candidate for Governor, it was announced, would be one of the speakers. But he failed to appear. The Democracy generally are poorly furnished with stump orators, in this section of the State, and they cannot ratify, or do anything else in a public way, without importing several Honorables.

The resolutions adopted at this meeting do not enunciate a single political principle, except the general one of self-government, as being the basis of all our institutions, to which everybody in the whole country could subscribe. A more palpable shirking of the responsibility of maintaining and openly avowing their principles has never been exhibited by the sham Democracy in any of their gatherings. The masses of that party are, however, exhibiting a degree of earnestness in the support of DOUGLAS which has not characterized them in latter years. With them he is unquestionably popular, but the extravagant accounts of mass meetings, enthusiasm, &c., are designed, of course, for effect abroad. The leaders of this faction can have no hope of electing DOUGLAS; but if they could carry this State this Fall they would not only be in a position to protect the New-York Central Railroad from tolls, but politically might dictate terms in 1865 to their party, if there should be any shreds of it left by that time.

I am glad to see that the Republican State Committee have called the State Convention for the 22d of August. We should be in the field early, with a perfect organization, and when that shall be thoroughly accomplished we shall go to work with the determination to carry the victorious banner of Republicanism high over all foes.

MONROE.

Politics in Rhode Island.

MR. DOUGLAS' OVATIONS IN NEW-ENGLAND—HIS PROPOSED VISIT TO RHODE ISLAND—THE REPUBLICANS "WIDE AWAKE."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, July 21, 1860.

The visit of Judge DOUGLAS to Massachusetts has been attended with the greatest enthusiasm. Ovations met him along the route, while traveling, and in the metropolis of New-England he received the obsequious homage of his Democratic friends. His speech from the balcony of the Revere House was the coolest piece of assumption that can be imagined. He thought "the knowledge of the fact that he spoke from the same balcony in advocacy of the same principles which the immortal Massachusetts statesman vindicated as the crowning aim of his life, is sufficient to account for the unparalleled assemblage of the national men of Massachusetts." What complacency! He made DANIEL WEBSTER the defender of Popular Sovereignty, and the supporter of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories. It was rather an unfortunate locality for Mr. DOUGLAS to proclaim such opinions, for he might just as well have attempted to prove the Sage of Marshfield a nullifier and disunionist as to come to Massachusetts and declare him to have been in favor of the doctrine, as DOUGLAS interprets it, of Popular Sovereignty. Mr. DOUGLAS' visits to Lexington and Bunker Hill were happy events in his life. He received a cordial welcome at the hands of those who were not with him politically, and he will have cause to remember with gratitude the hospitality of Massachusetts.

The Republicans are wide awake. The party is safely united, and are awaiting the latter days of the campaign, after the heat of Summer, before they drive the issue of the battle. The "Wide Awakes" have been organized, and citizens are constantly enrolling their names. There never was a more quiet campaign. Both Democrats and Republicans make no demonstrations. There seems to be a settled conviction among the mass of people as to the result of the election. There are some few Douglas men who concede his bad prospects at the present time, but his friends generally are "hoping ever" in a triumphant victory. What vain delusions! There is a solid phalanx of Republicanism united on their chosen leader, and with right and truth on their side, what matters opposition, except to excite a more determined triumph? They have seen enough of Democratic rule, of reckless financial extravagance, of gross corruption and fraud, and obsequiousness to the Slave oligarchy. The reign of Democracy is approaching its ultimatum, and although Douglas men are very confident in securing Rhode Island for the "Little Giant," yet there is nothing upon which to base such confidence. Facts and figures are more reliable than assumptions and mere opinions. Rhode Island cast over 23,000 votes at the last State election. Over 12,000 were pure Republican, and add to this the "Conservative" vote, which joins in nearly unanimous for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and we have 17,000 for the Republican ticket. And this is what Rhode Island offers as the guarantee of her loyalty to freedom and to its noble champion. Believe not the stories of Democratic organs when they attempt to make this a Democratic State. Rhode Island has a fairer history, and she will tell her own story in November.

Last night, at five minutes to ten, a most remarkable meteor shot over the city in the direction of northwest and southeast. It pursued its course parallel with the horizon, at an elevation of 40° or 45° above the line of the horizon. It appeared like two stars, one closely at the heels of the other and following after them a train of fire which seemed to keep forming and then quickly disappear. The phenomenon was visible from three to four minutes. It traveled rapidly. As it went down in the southeast it gradually lost its brilliancy and soon exploded, shedding a greenish light. The same meteor was seen at Worcester, Mass., and at about at the same time.

HIPPARCHUS.

Politics in Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS AND MEETINGS IN INDIANA—JUDGE ECKLES, OF UTAH—THE DOUGLAS PARTY—CASSIUS M. CLAY—REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, July 19, 1860.

Our capital has enjoyed several recent sensations provided for it by the militant parties of the Democracy. On the 14th inst. we were illuminated by DELANY R. ECKLES, late Chief Justice of Utah, who, having become disgusted with an Administration that keeps an army cooling its heroic heels at the portals of Mormondom, while the Judge wants to go in, resigns his office, and returns to Indiana to make war upon Mr. DOUGLAS. The Judge opened the Breckinridge side of the campaign by a speech at the Court-house on the 14th inst.—a speech historical, judicial, diplomatic, and, above all, tenderly and rapturously patriotic. ECKLES has both tongue and brains, and he employed them sedulously in defence of Slavery and its extension, disguising the whole under the plea of an anxious concern for our *treaty obligations*. We promised France—so runs this venerable argument—to protect the *liberty*, property, and religion of the *inhabitants* of the province of Louisiana; hence, we were bound to perpetuate the slavery of a large proportion of the inhabitants of the province, and to carry Slavery wherever slaveholders desired to go, within the limits of the newly-acquired territory. He did not intimate to his audience that Spain had just transferred the province to France without imposing any terms or exacting any guarantee for the security of property, leaving the whole to be determined by French law; nor did he hint that when the province fell into the hands of the French Commissioner there was in force a decree of the National Convention, declaring the freedom and citizenship of every negro domiciled in the Colonies, nor that the article of the treaty securing the liberty of the inhabitants applied as much to negroes as to whites. However, the Judge came not so much to damage the Republicans as to show his teeth to the Douglas men. He enjoyed himself hugely in this Christian exercise, and satisfied his hearers that the path of return to Democratic union and harmony is like that through which Adam and Eve looked back upon their forfeited paradise—

"With fiery arms and angry faces thronged."

The second sensation was furnished us by the other wing. The 18th of July was appointed by the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS for a grand State ratification meeting. Handbills duly displayed, unfolding the most captivating promises of entertainments, emblazoned every cross road and country grog-shop in the State. The usual appliances were fairly employed. The only mistake was in selecting the day of a solar eclipse. When the day came the people remained at home. Senator GEO. E. PUGH and Representative VALLANDIGHAM appeared as orators; while the present and prospective Governors, WILLARD and HENDRICKS, assisted in the speaking. The crowd was a disappointment; the followers of the Little Giant sung small, and began to admit there was a very feeble response to the vigorous and expensive call they had made. The speaking was certainly very good. There was but one significant event. The adoption of a resolution denouncing all those who did not support DOUGLAS as a disorganizers, was a *camouflet* that dismayed the politicians and chilled the marrow in the bones of all the candidates on the State ticket. Among these acrobats, the most conspicuous both for position and dexterity is THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, now the candidate for Governor. This gentleman retired from Congress, as a consequence of voting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; was comforted with an Executive appointment, and after a pleasant official residence in the cool shades of the Land Office at Washington, returned to Indiana to make a fight for Governor. Gratitude to the good Samaritan who bound up his wounds, and left him in a comfortable hospital for invalids, made him a staunch Administration man. It is of late asserted that he has given his adhesion to DOUGLAS. When and where he was converted no man knows. In fact he has been riding both the Presidential nags with matchless skill. He has never been fairly brought to the scratch. He carefully avoids any allusions to the discord raging in the bosom of the party—never names the contending candidates, each of whom is the "genuine original gray ass." He throws dust by abusing LINCOLN. This is a game he cannot long continue; for so wide is the breach,—so bitter the hate already engendered between the two factions—that no man can get through the campaign without an unequivocal declaration of his preference for one or the other of the candidates. The Douglas men declare they would rather see LINCOLN elected than BRECKINRIDGE; while the friends of the latter as vehemently avow their determination to defeat DOUGLAS, at the expense of a Republican triumph.

CASSIUS M. CLAY spoke here, on the night of the 14th, to a crowd of at least five thousand persons, brought together simply by the announcement, made a few days beforehand, that he was to speak. His progress through the State has been an ovation. In short, the kind Providence that has poured upon the country the unexampled harvest of the present year seems to be providing for us a "crowning mercy" in the triumph of truth.

WABASH.

The Secession Menace.

HON. LAWRENCE M. KEITT ON THE DUTY OF THE SOUTH UNDER A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT.

From the Charleston Mercury.

To Messrs. A. G. Salley, Henry Ellis, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I employ an early opportunity, since my return from Washington, to give you, in compliance with your request, my opinion of our policy in the present conjuncture of political affairs. It is difficult to grope our way along the entanglements and complications which thicken around us; and, at best, we must often appeal to conjecture. No one can foresee the precise shape which future developments will take; nor can anyone now tell to what extent probable party combinations will be affected by the loose political material now drifting about. The Whig Party is dead; the American Party is dying; and, in what condition is the Democratic Party? The lusty and vigorous energy which has, hitherto, signalized it, is fast fading away; but it is renewing itself by beginning to appreciate the living, real and substantial issues of the *present and future*, and is adapting its organization to meet them.

The "irrepressible conflict," so dogmatically announced by Mr. SEWARD, and so enthusiastically approved by Mr. LINCOLN, the present nominee of the Black Republican Party for the Presidency, is now assuming a more formidable shape, and is working out its results more swiftly than if it really existed in the economy of our political arrangements. It is founded in the speculations of fanciful theorists; it addresses itself to the vanities and pharasaical assumptions of men who only rise from the dust of traffic to mouth insipid and insane sentimentalities, and, more than all, it inflames a diseased conscience with lust of spoils and lust of power. To the mind of the North the theory of Abolitionism—of the "irrepressible conflict"—is particularly striking; it is esoteric—it gives a sensation of being the secret that all the South, if not all the world, has been going wrong. Retrograde progress is far more exciting than real progress. In the latter, the whole world marches together; in the former, a fragment have it all to themselves. An error, which has once been convicted as a brutality, can never hope to recover its ground again as a philosophy; but error so easily takes a new shape, and wears a new name, that the world often finds its old enemy in a strange disguise. Thus, though Abolitionism has been convicted of brutality and barbarity in the richest islands of the world, and of throwing them into jungles and depopulation, yet it now stalks before us in the form of the "irrepressible conflict," and challenges the ambition of the North while it inflames its conscience, which now seeks to wreak its atonement for mercenary sordidness upon the "glittering generalities" of universal equality. In this way, and through the combined influences of vanity, speculation, ambition, cupidity and conscience, the "irrepressible conflict," though artificial, unjust and inhuman, is fast becoming a living and terrible reality.

Under the teachings of the Abolitionists the North is about to be consolidated against the South. It is futile to deny, unless all the signs around us betray, that *the Federal Government is about to pass into the hands of the majority section, and that all its power will be used to cripple, and ultimately to destroy, the institution of Slavery as it exists among us*. Neither to-morrow, nor the next week, nor the next year, might the dagger be planted in the heart of the South; but, if she submits to the sectional domination which is now threatened against her, this calamity will inevitably befall, unless the whole history of the world be reversed, and the essential principle of humanity be revolutionized. No people can safely commit their rights and civilization to the custody of another and hostile community, and it is idle to deny that the North is to the South a hostile community.

A moment's examination will show that this is no unfounded assertion. African Slavery is embedded in the very foundations of Southern industry and society, and it cannot be overturned without producing universal confusion at the South. Society would be dislocated, government destroyed, and property ruined as effectually as if an earthquake had buried, or a deluge submerged the soil. And yet, against this system of Slavery the North has waged, and is still waging, an unsparing warfare. Its literature has libeled; its pulpits have denounced; its State Legislatures have impaired it,—although, in doing so, they struck down a distinct article of the Federal Constitution. And now, it is about to usurp the common Government, in order the more effectually and speedily to restrict, cripple, and then extinguish it.

Of course I do not mean to imply hostility on the part of all the people of the North. I recognize there many, many of the warmest friends of the Constitution and Justice; but, unfortunately, they are too feeble to control the legislative action of their States, or to put down riotous confiscation of Southern property. However much, then, the South may admire the patriotism of those at the North who struggle against fanaticism, and although she may be willing to sacrifice much to aid them in their contest with her enemies and the enemies of the Constitution, yet she cannot be blind to the fact that the whole political organization is in the hands of her foes; and she cannot squander her liberties in a fruitless attempt to aid even her friends. The South must accept the issues which have been forced upon her by the North, and she must meet them steadily and boldly.

What are these issues? Some are to be tried in the forum of conscience; others are to be speedily pressed into enforcement and action. The first are—that Slavery, as it exists among us, is a crime; that it fills the South with cruelty, immorality and barbarity; that the flag of the Republic is dishonored by it, and that those who practice it are moral outlaws. These issues I will not now discuss; for however much they might excite jealousies and heart-burnings, *so long as they are confined to the forum of conscience only, they are not sufficient to disturb our political relations*. The other issues, and those which are to be pressed on to execution, are—that the South is an inferior section; that she must be made tributary to the North; and that the powers of the Government must be used to destroy her institutions, which are a blot upon the common escutcheon.

That these are the distinct and vital issues presented to the country by the Black Republican Party, no one can truthfully deny. This party, four years ago, in its Convention at Philadelphia, declared that "Polygamy and Slavery were twin relics of barbarism, and should be immediately destroyed," and upon this issue it then came within a hair's breadth of seizing the Government. Since then it has increased in strength day after day, while the organization which then opposed it, and was strong enough to snatch victory from it, is riven asunder, thus giving it an almost certain road to success. *The Black Republican Party is stronger to-day than it has ever been before.* It now controls substantially the political organization of all the Free States, except California and Oregon. It is, too, in its declarations and principles, more impudent and aggressive than it has ever been before. It is true, Mr. SEWARD, the cunning artificer of the party, is not its elected standard-bearer in the present contest; but Madam DESEVIGNE well says: "It is not always the lame man who warms the oven and who eats the bread." Mr. SEWARD's intellect, cultivation and ambition, made him too conservative for the masses of the Black Republican Party; and, true to their instincts, they selected a man whose vulgarity and ignorance afforded a guarantee that he would be the mere instrument of their will. It is humiliating, if not disgusting, to see a party in this country putting forward a man for the Presidential chair, once occupied by WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, whose only achievements have been, that he split a few hundred rails in early life; and, at a later period, vilified the armies of his country while fighting her battles on a foreign soil; and, to crown all, charged $100 a night while advocating the principles of his party, and his own claims to its nomination for the highest office in the gift of the Republic.

But let us look to the late platform of the party. As if it shrunk from the shameless avowal of its foul purposes, it sought, at Chicago, to conceal them beneath deceitful and fine-spun phraseology, and thereby added fraud to fanaticism, and mendacity to cunning. But, through the thin covering of deceitful words, appears the purpose of the party in all its fullness and deformity. It reaffirms the Philadelphia platform, in which "slavery and polygamy" are declared to be "twin relics of barbarism, to be speedily destroyed;" and then goes on to further declare, that "freedom is the normal condition of all territories, no matter how acquired, or what may be our condition when acquired." (I have not the platform by me, but I quote its substance.) It declares that "freedom is the normal condition of every territory;" and that though the institution of Slavery may exist in it when it is acquired, yet, at the moment of acquisition, and by the act of acquisition, it is destroyed, and neither Congress, nor Territorial Legislatures, nor State Conventions, can retain or protect it, much less introduce it. According to the principles of this party, should Cuba be acquired to-morrow, by treaty or arms, or by both, although Slavery is deeply rooted throughout its whole social and industrial system, it would be extinguished. In short, it declares that "all the territory of the United States must and shall be free territory, no matter though it be slave territory when acquired, and that every State admitted into the Union shall be a Free State, no matter whether Slavery exists in it or not when it applies for admission." In declaring that the "normal condition of all territory is free, and that neither Congress nor Territorial Legislatures, nor State Conventions can retain, protect or introduce Slavery," it declares that the relation between master and slave in the States of Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, is illegal and violative of the Constitution, and that the slaves have a right to rise in insurrection against their masters. What would have been the course of this party had it been in power during the recent invasion of Virginia? Under the auspices of LINCOLN and GIDDINGS and SUMNER, apostles of confusion and enemies of peaceful advancement, it would necessarily have sided with the abolition traitors who had invaded that commonwealth. Shall we admit a party, stained with treason, hideous with insurrection, and dripping with blood, to occupy the Government?

It has been said that if the Republican Party succeeds in the pending Presidential election, it will succeed through the forms of the Constitution, and that we must wait for an "overt act." It is immaterial to a free people, whether they are oppressed under the forms of a constitution, or over and against its forms; they resist oppression itself, and not the form in which it comes. A brave people measure tyranny by principle, and not by the weight of its immediate blow, or by the guise in which it appears. *What boots it to the South whether her foes despoil her through the perverted forms of the Constitution, or over and against them?* What boots it to the South whether her foe be hypocrite or assassin, if her life be the forfeit? No; it concerns us little whether the Republican Party gain power under the forms of the Constitution or not, so long as the possession and exercise of power by them will be our destruction. Shall we wait for an "overt act?" Is not the acquisition of power by one section, through a sectional conspiracy against the other, an "overt act?" Is not the organization of a party in one section, upon the avowed, absolute and exclusive ground of warfare upon another section, an "overt act?" Is not the possession of the Government by one section, with the declared purpose of wielding all its powers to destroy the property and uproot the social order of the other section, an "overt act?" Is it no "overt act" to see the Government in the hands of those who will commit our honor, dignity and interests abroad to a set of Holy Willies and Green Acres, whose sole occupation it will be to defame us, and, with supple Ministries, to ingratiate themselves with foreign aristocracies. Will it be a sweet consolation to these philosophical expectants of "overt acts" to see Mr. SUMNER Minister to England, that he may surround with diplomatic lustre the "famous shirt" which he wore when Mr. BROOKS chastised him for his insolent slanders, and which, it is said, he recently carried, dabbled with blood, "as a spectacle" to the Duchess of ARGYLE, when she invited him to dinner? No; it is mere jargon to talk about "waiting for overt acts." It is declaring that the only insult the South will recognize is a cuff.

The resolutions which were lately adopted by the Senate define and declare the rights of the South; and for any who support those resolutions to counsel submission to the rule of a party which was organized and is now upheld only to deny and resist them, is to reduce the principles which they announced to drivelling, poor and insipid dogmas. Mournful, too, will it be to see any son of the South advise her, in the halls of the Government which she did so much to create, to endow with treasuries, and to guard with fleets and armies, to bow her head in submission, and sue for her rights *in forma pauperis*. Corporations may petition—States should demand. Silken declamation and slack-nerved votes are not enough to rescue popular liberties from danger. Liberty is a serious game, to be played out, as the Greek told the Persian, with knives and hatchets, and not with drawled epigrams and soft petitions. The lowest sentiment of contempt which a freeman can feel, is that excited by a wretched serf, who has been polished and educated to a full sense of the degradation of his position, yet is without manhood to do more than utter piteous lamentations. Liberty, in every age, had her martyrs before she enjoyed her full, free worship. We have our honored scroll of names, in whose deaths we still live; but we hold our liberties not alone because these men lived as freemen, or died as martyrs, but because we can furnish many more men to live as they lived, and die as they died, when the occasion arises.

It is vain to argue that the Republican Party would be dislodged from power after a single term. In that term it would have inflicted irreparable injury upon the South, by combining the majority section into a unit against her, by sowing division among us, and by showing that sectional domination may be exercised with impunity. Whenever the spirit of a people is degraded, their subjugation is inevitable. In all probability the Black Republican Party would be expelled from power after four years, because its leaders are intent upon spoils, and would soon quarrel; because the mind of the North is not trained to the higher reaches of Government; and because the party itself is a conglomerate of different and often opposing sentiments. But, in obtaining power, it will have taught the North the secret of conquest, and our submission will make us its victim. No party—not even the *Sans Culotte* party in France—has ever been baser or more mongrel than is the Republican Party. It has not courage enough to lift power above cunning, nor dignity sufficient to make even conquest respectable. It has never touched an office but to pollute it, nor guarded a treasury but to plunder it. Surrounded with the ghastly traces of its uninterrupted official corruption and peculation, it accepts no responsibility, while it renounces no atom of power. Born of a drivelling fanaticism, it bears no remorse for the past, and no promise for the future. In its present conspiracy against the Constitution and the rights of the South, its chosen leader might appeal to it in the nervous and terrible words which SALLUST put into the mouth of CATALINE, when he urges on his bonded followers in their attack upon the liberties and honor of Rome: "*At nobis domi inopia, foris aes alienum; mala res spes multo asperior.*" Stimulated by lust of spoils and power, they deny the history of the world, are false to the obligations of the Constitution, and defy truth and justice.

If the issue involved in the pending contest affected only temporary material interests, the South might afford to regard them with partial indifference. Her resources are so great, and the elements of her power so complete, that she could safely go on consolidating, building up, uniting, welding herself into a fabric which no physical force could break. But these issues extend beyond present material results; they reach up to the very objects of government, and at the same time touch the foundations of society. At the North government is supposed to be almost entirely the instrument of personal rights; at the South

is held to be, in a great degree, the agent of property. Thus impalpable theories of equality are rife at the North, and property is denied and confiscated the moment it stands in the way of some absurd dogma of personal rights. In this way the education of the North drives her into communism, and makes her the great, barren and destructive protector of human equality and personal rights. Liberty there is supposed to arise from some pneumatic essence in the atmosphere, or from some peculiar quality in the dirt, and personal rights are installed in unchecked and licentious supremacy. At the North, government is for the fugitive and vagrant individual man; at the South, it is equally for the family and the community, and is hallowed by the hearthstone and altar. Hence it is that the North attacks Slavery, though it is the oldest institution of property, though it comes to us clothed with historical dignity, and a whole train of remarkable insignia and memorials; and though carrying the torch of civilization and stable government, it has traveled, in state, from century to century, surrounded by the legal guards of inspiring events, and attended by the great traditions of humanity. If there be an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South, it arises from the conflicting sensation and intellect of the people of the two sections. In this conflict, let us see that no injury is done to us and ours.

And how can the South be saved from injury if the Republican party succeeds in the coming Presidential election? *I answer only by dissolving the Government immediately.* If this party succeeds, *loyalty to the Union will be treason to the South.* And will the South be divided upon this issue? Will she not dismiss party names, and build herself up into one great unit for her deliverance? Will the magnificent *vis inertiæ* of the Whig party oppose itself to this great achievement? In its day and generation the Whig Party was the orderly against the progressive element, and, though it seldom won, it always retreated with a bold, steady front to the foe. It seldom won, because, unfortunately for it, present knowledge is present power, and its knowledge was of the past. It was a stagnating respectability. Old men, old rules, old routine governed it, and made it, in a stirring time, a Louis Quatorze party. In all its campaigns it was respectable in conduct; but it never, even by chance, evinced any inventiveness or breach of precedent. It was a fossil system, and its advocates soon became petrified into a part of the mass. Let its followers catch the spirit of the present, and march abreast with the times.

Will the American Party oppose itself to the deliverance of the South? In its infancy, Black Republicanism twined its strength into weakness, its union into discord, and its piety into hypocrisy. Through timid or covetous apostacy at the North, it did not disdain falsehood; and, through obstinacy at the South, it went on in search of fresh misfortunes. Will it now make the South a unit; or will it divide her, as in "76," when every valley rang with domestic strife, and every brooklet babbled of civil discord? Will it bow its head to a "vulgar tyranny," and sacrifice its manhood for a union which loads its enemies with benefits, and crushes itself with disfavor?

Will the Democratic Party, which is now passing through death into a new life, forfeit past honors and future confidence by submitting to a foul usurpation of the Government? Will it fold its hands without a struggle, and see the South put beside the North like a whale beside a swordfish—the one all prey, the other all weapon? Will it see our splendid system of Government, with their separate laws and political usages, fused into one immense and incoherent mass, all equally dependent upon the common central authority? I cannot believe it. Why not, then a union of the South for the sake of the South? At the North Cæsar has a party, Pompey has a party; but the South has no party there. The great party which controlled the Republic for eighty years is broken and disrupted. It kept the two sections apart from the beginning of the present struggle, but it has itself fallen to pieces in the conflict of principle; and the North and the South now stand face to face, while each is touching the lifted shield with the point of the spear. Dream after dream have floated before us, and vanished never to return; illusion after illusion have broken up and drifted away; and we are awakened to a conflict which cannot be avoided without dishonor, and in which we cannot be vanquished without ruin. The South now stands upon the Constitution, and her standard is in the hands of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE; let her sons rally to it, and, under it, move on to "Equality in the Union, or Independence out of it."

But should the Black Republican Party obtain power, and the South remain passive—what then? While I invoke coöperation—while I appeal to the States around to be true to their honor—yet, if these fail, I *will counsel the State alone, if necessary, and at all hazards, to secede from the Union.* Any fate is better than degradation and a slow-consuming tyranny. The Federal Government might be abolished to-morrow, and the South would only know it through the removal of burdens and the withdrawal of opposition. Every volume of the Federal Statutes might be burnt, and the South would never know that an injury had been done to her. Her protection comes from her State Governments, and under these alone, if the Union were in ruins, she could achieve her safety and prosperity. She will meet the future with organized governments, and not in a confused and chaotic condition.

In my judgment, if the Black Republican Party succeeds in the coming election, *the Governor should immediately assemble the Legislature, and that body should provide for a State Convention, which should protect the State from the dishonor of submission to Black Republican rule.* Before the tribunal of the world, and at the bar of history, we shall stand justified. Freedom lives much more in the spirit of a people than in the forms of a government. We shall receive the plaudits of brave men for preserving freedom, and not reproaches for shattering a despotism. Senator HAMMOND, in his unanswerable and consummate arguments on the admission of Kansas and "Squatter Sovereignty," has exposed the resources and the rights of the South. Upon both we may safely stand. The Union is just as travelers tell us many Eastern habitations are: a palace to look upon; all fair on its outside, and presenting the appearance of a house that should last for generations; but the master puts his walking stick or his boot-heel through the rafters, and he finds that the white ants have eaten all the substance out of the timbers, and that all that he sees about him is a coating of paint, which an intrusive blow may disperse in a cloud of dust. The skirting boards have already perished, the rafters are now ready to tumble in.

We of the South have done everything to preserve the Union. We have yielded almost every thing but our honors. Let us yield that only as an enemy yields his banner. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
LAWRENCE M. KEITT.

ORANGEBURGH, C. H., July 18, 1860.

Republicanism in Maryland.

CIRCULAR OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF MARYLAND TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 19, 1860.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND:

The Executive Committee of the Republican Party of the State of Maryland, in submitting to you an Electoral Ticket for President and Vice-President, deem it a proper occasion to present a brief address, in explanation and defence of their principles and objects.

We accept the action of the Chicago Convention in proposing ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, avow our confidence in their intelligence and patriotism, and affirm our belief that, if they should be elected, they will administer the Government in strict accordance with the Constitution, and with a just regard to the rights of the several States.

The great question to be settled in the present election is, whether Slavery shall be nationalized and extended over all the territory of the United States, leaving no portion of those vast domains where the white settlers can be secure from its blasting influence, or whether it shall be confined to its present limits, to the States in which it now exists, as an institution over which the Federal Government has no jurisdiction. The assertion, either so ignorantly or maliciously made, that the Republican Party proposes by force to abolish Slavery and elevate the negro to a social equality with the white man, we denounce as a most unfounded accusation.

This party is essentially the white man's party. Its sympathies are enlisted in behalf of the white race, and its fundamental object is to protect and ennoble free labor. Our party receives the doctrine, that the Federal Government has no power to interfere with Slavery, or any domestic institution of the several States, and declares the invasion, by force, of any State, under what pretext soever, to be amongst the gravest of crimes. Believing, with the founders of the Republic, that Congress has "the power to make all needful laws and regulations respecting the Territories belonging to the United States," and that Slavery should be confined to the States in which it now exists, we accept the proposition of the Chicago Convention—that freedom "is the normal condition of the Territories"—and that it is both the right and duty of Congress to exclude Slavery therefrom by positive legislation.

That the white laborer may have all the encouragement and protection which may be proper to extend to him, we are in favor of a Homestead law, that will secure free homes to the actual settlers; and that the labor of our citizens may be encouraged and protected from foreign competition, we advocate such a judicious duty upon imports, as will provide an adequate revenue for the support of the General Government, and simultaneously develop and foster the industrial interests of the country. The effects of so long a continuance in power of the party now administering the Federal Government are clearly seen and felt throughout the Union—in a paralyzed commerce, in a prostrate industry, a bankrupt treasury, a large, increasing public debt, and a wasteful and corrupt expenditure of the money of the people.

The demoralized condition of the peculiarly sectional party now in power opens the way for a return to the principles of those who framed the present Constitution; and the Republican Party looks with confidence to the body of electors in the United States for a decision which will demonstrate their love for the interests of the nation and for its inimitable Constitution.

Men of Maryland, on which side will you be found? Are you willing to assist in electing ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidential chair, and consequently restore the Government to its primitive vigor and integrity; to reëstablish the principles of the founders of the Republic; to allay sectional animosity, and induce an era of economy, purity and political harmony?

We propose no novelties for your acceptance. We ask you to sanction nothing which the patriots of the nation at large,—nothing which such honored names as PINCKNEY and CHASE of our State—have not proclaimed and advocated. If, then, such are our objects, and such our principles; identical with the objects and principles of the founders of the National Government, may we not with confidence ask you to support those whom the Convention at Chicago have proposed as proper and fit persons to administer the Federal Government in its original integrity? The result of the present election will enure either for good or for evil—to the reëstablishment of those principles by which man may govern himself,—or it will rapidly advance us upon that downward road in which every former Republic has met its destruction.

Organizations of the Republican Party for the present canvass are going forward spiritedly in five other Southern States, and we strongly recommend similar organizations to our friends in Maryland.

In view of the moral certainty of victory in the general result of the coming election, we deem it of nigh importance to bring out our greatest strength; and we therefore caution all friends of the cause against supporting or affiliating with any other party; and urge upon them the direct and unwavering support of the undermentioned Republican ticket.

On behalf of the Republican State Executive Committee. WILLIAM E. COALE, Chairman,

Republican Electors for President and Vice-President.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
HON. WM L. MARSHALL,
DR. GEORGE HARRIS.

Dist.	Dist.
1—D. T. OREM.	4—GEO. EDWARD WISE.
2—WM. PINCKNEY EWING.	5—ISAAC GEHR.
3—FRANCIS S. CORKRAN.	6—HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

The Yancey-Slaughter Letter—A Bit of Private History.

The *Southern Confederacy* publishes the following note from Mr. SLAUGHTER, concerning Mr. W. L. YANCEY and his famous private letter, the publication of which has created a breeze at the South:

ATLANTA, June 16, 1860.

DR. HAMBLETON—*Dear Sir*: I have long withheld an answer to the charge that Col. YANCEY's letter to myself was a private letter, and should not have been published, for the reason that when (after it had been published several months and endorsed by his newspaper supporters) this charge was made I wrote a letter to my gallant friend, ROGER A. PRYOR, giving the whole history of the correspondence. Col. YANCEY took it, contrary to my expectation, in "high dudgeon." I felt that he was sincere, and I did not desire to make a gentleman, for whom I entertained so much admiration, unfriendly to me. It was my good fortune, while I was a citizen of Alabama, to enjoy an acquaintance with this distinguished champion of Southern rights. I know that he enjoyed at home the reputation of being a clever gentleman in all his instincts and habits. I do not question that he regarded his letter to me as private and confidential. But to the facts:

In the office of a warm personal friend, I sat down and drew up a letter to Col. YANCEY, in which I congratulated him upon his nomination, by several papers in South Carolina and elsewhere, for the Presidential office, and stated that he had many friends *in Georgia who would be pleased to hear from him*, and that I would be glad that he would write to me his views on the remedy for Southern wrongs, such as the rejection of Kansas with her Pro-Slavery Constitution. I maintained that the Democracy had deceived us, and could be trusted by us no more with the guardianship of our interests, that we needed a movement of the honest men of all parties to cleanse the augean stables at Washington. When Colonel YANCEY's reply came, I was surprised at its tone. It did not discuss the points raised in my communication. I read it to a friend, who knew the contents of my letter to Col. YANCEY. The question was raised, did the author intend this letter for the public eye. I maintained that it was purely an avowal of political principles; that Col. YANCEY was not the man to have one set of principles for the public and another to be kept private. Upon this score, and upon the grounds that I had written to Col. YANCEY *to get his views that his friends in Georgia might know his position*, I refused to adopt the suggestion of my friend to write again to Col. YANCEY and ask his permission to publish it. I said *it would be an insult to him.*

It costs me nothing to say I am sorry that I gave that letter to the public, for the reason that if Col. YANCEY desires to have private purposes in politics it should be no special business of mine to make them public.

This stale and often exploded charge of "*private letter which should not have been published*," was revamped in the United States by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who whilom denied that Gen. SCOTT was a brave man. Of this I should have thought nothing, if I had not called upon Col. YANCEY to do me the justice to publish my letter which drew his response. I have no fears that my countrymen will censure the course that I then took. Col. YANCEY wrote nothing more to me than he had indorsed in the Southern *League*, which was *afterwards greatly modified* by a distinguished Alabamian. He nor his friends have thought proper to repudiate it. While the question of the Union is at stake, the people will care little to know whether an obscure man violated private confidence. I am now satisfied that this flimsy plea of "*private letter*" shall continue, if they think it has merit. I only ask those who desire to know the truth to take this case as I have stated it, and decide as to this "confidence" question.

By the insertion of this letter in the *Southern Confederacy*, you will greatly oblige your friend,

JAS. S. SLAUGHTER.

Political Miscellany.

Hon. T. G. DAVIDSON, Member of Congress from Louisiana, has been making a fierce onslaught on DOUGLAS and SOULE at Baton Rouge. He declared that, after searching the political record thoroughly, he could find no single act of Mr. DOUGLAS which was friendly to the South, but plenty of acts and words which indicated Free Soil tendencies; and in respect to Mr. SOULE, he contended that his position in the Compromise discussion of 1850 was the reverse of that which he now occupies. Having thus demolished DOUGLAS, SOULE & Co., Mr. DAVIDSON concluded with a labored panegyric upon BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

A letter from Texas to the New-Orleans *Delta* authoritatively announces that "Gen. HOUSTON is still in the field, and will remain so. His friends are more enthusiastic than ever, and have assurances from abroad, which warrant the belief that he will soon have electoral tickets in many of the States."

A new Douglas paper, the *Star of Marion*, is announced to appear at Lebanon, Ky.

Hon. W. T. AVERY, of Tennessee, writes to the Memphis *Appeal* to say that he will support BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. He avers that there is a fatal disagreement between Mr. DOUGLAS and the whole South, yet, had "DOUGLAS been the nominee of the National Democratic Party," he declares that he could have waived all the little objections which he now regards as insuperable.

Col. JAMES W. HARRIS, of Georgia, made a speech at a Douglas meeting in Atlanta, on the 17th inst., in the course of which he reviewed the action of the Douglas delegates at Baltimore, and defended them from the aspersions of the secessionists. He said: The *Seceders* made NO efforts at Baltimore to defeat the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, or to modify the minority report adopted at Charleston. Their only object being in going to Baltimore to withdraw from that Convention those delegations from the border Slave States which refused to secede at Charleston. They did not go to Baltimore for harmony, but for the purpose of sectionalizing the Democratic Party, forcing the election of LINCOLN, and then to consummate the ultimatum of their hopes—a dissolution of the Union.

Evidently the friends of Messrs. Bell and Everett in Louisiana are becoming discouraged. The New-Orleans *Crescent* appeals to them to stop the cry of "no chance for the Constitutional Union Ticket," and to vote it in any contingency. If the election is carried to the House Mr. Bell will stand a better chance, it claims, than any other candidate before the people.

The Arkansas State election takes place on the 6th and the North Carolina election on the 9th of next month.

The Breckinridge National Committee has made arrangements for printing and distributing 50,000 copies of President Buchanan's recent speech.

In order to purge Mr. BELL of all suspicions of leaning toward Lecomptonism, the *Republican Banner*, of Nashville, Tennessee, reproduces, at full length, the speech which he delivered on that subject in the Senate, on March, 1858.

A Republican Wigwam was dedicated at Lockport on the 19th. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

Gov. CHASE visited Hamilton, Ohio, on business a few days ago, and had just commenced a speech in response to the persistent calls of the citizens, when a Mr. LONGFELLOW was seized with an apoplectic fit, and declared to be dying. Gov. CHASE immediately stopped speaking, and declined to proceed with his address.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* states that Senator SEWARD has consented to deliver one address in Wisconsin during the Campaign. He is to announce the time himself.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY makes the address of WM. CARROLL and H. M. WATTERSON to the Democracy of Tennessee the pretext for a three-column address to his constituents. It appears in the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 17th. Mr. YANCEY defends himself from the charge of having entertained treasonable ideas towards the Union, as many people have alleged; says that the celebrated Slaughter letter can bear no such construction; claims that he did not use his influence to prevent a reunion of the Democracy at Baltimore, and quotes at length from the Constitution of the "Montgomery League of United Southerners" to show that that organization did not have for its aim the separation of the North and South. In conclusion he alleges that Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE were regularly nominated and are entitled to the support of all Democrats.

HOTTEST SUMMER SINCE 1828.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* of the 16th, says:

"We learn that the thermometer marked 103° in several open houses of the city yesterday. One of our citizens who has kept a diary of the weather for thirty odd years, says that the present is the hottest Summer since 1828. We have not known the mercury to range as high as 96° but once before in Montgomery, and that was, we believe, in 1856. Similar accounts are given by newspapers published in nearly all the Southern States. From the seaboard to the Mississippi the thermometer ranged from 95° to 100° for several days last week. The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that the heat is almost unprecedented. In several cities the heat has been attended with unusual mortality—deaths from sunstroke having been frequent. In Baltimore the highest point the mercury has attained in shaded locations, unaffected by the rays of the sun, is about 88° or 89°, though it has gone three or four degrees higher in the afternoon where the sun strikes the west side of buildings. The heat here, on account of a dry spell, lately, is indeed quite intense. The country is undergoing what may be called "the fiery term."

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

Negotiations in Regard to the Great Eastern—Almost a Certainty of her Visiting our Waters—To Anchor at Annapolis Roads—Fine Prospect for Excursions—Measures Passed by our City Council—North Carolina Copper Mining Stocks—Tom, the Blind Negro Boy Pianist.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 21, 1860—6 P. M.

Our citizens are in high hopes of having the *Great Eastern* steamship pay a visit to this region. Mr. JARRETT, agent of the Company, is now here making negotiations towards this end. He appeared today before the Committee of the City Council, with whom was Mayor SWAN and JOHN C. BURNE, Esq., President of the Board of Trade. There were also present a Committee from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, including Mr. GARRETT, President, and W. P. SMITH, General Agent of Transportation.

JOHN C. BURNE, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, presided. THOMAS D. SULTZER, Esq., acted as Secretary.

Mr. BURNE, in a few brief remarks, stated the object of the meeting, which was to bring the great ship into the waters of the Chesapeake. He invited Mr. JARRETT to address the meeting.

Mr. JARRETT did so and went into an estimate of the revenue of the ship at New-York, stating that the withdrawal of the *Great Eastern* and her expenses to Annapolis Roads, would occasion a loss of upwards of thirty thousand dollars to the owners. He also reviewed the proposition of the City Councils of Philadelphia, embodying the acceptance of the terms proposed by the Directors, viz.: Thirty thousand dollars for a ten days' visit of the *Leviathan*. Mr. J. explained in a very clear and lucid manner the benefits arising from the advent of the ship in the Chesapeake, and that he had every reason to believe that a temporary visit to our waters would place the *Great Eastern* as a permanent packet from Hampton Roads to either Southampton or Bremen.

Mr. J. concluded his remarks by stating that if the citizens would guarantee the delivery of two thousand five hundred tons of semi-bituminous coal along side of the ship at her anchorage in the bay, that he would give assurance of her speedy appearance at Annapolis Roads.

Mr. GARRETT thought, at a rough estimate, the required amount of coal could be delivered alongside the vessel for $10,000. He also announced, on the part of the railroad, that he was prepared to guarantee one-third of the amount from the Company. He strongly urged the acceptance of the proposition—spoke of the benefits to be derived by our City therefrom. It would give our harbor a name abroad to which it was justly entitled.

Mr. BRUNE—who, by the way, is one of our most intelligent merchants—said it was well known that for years past the deepening of our channel has been an object of much labor and expense. From a depth of 16 feet, the channel has been so improved that a vessel drawing 22 feet 6 inches came up to our wharves, and that in a mean tide. The *Great Eastern* draws 24 feet 6 inches. He had no doubt but that next year she can safely be moored at our wharves. We want a direct steamship communication with Europe. The acceptance of this proposition will lead to such a result. We should not let such an opportunity pass by.

Mr. JARRETT, by request of the President, read the following letter, which was addressed him prior to his departure from New-York for this city:

GREAT EASTERN, New-York, July 19, 1860.

Mr. H. C. JARRETT: Dear Sir: As you are about to repair to Baltimore, it may not be inadvisable to state what the views of the Directors of the Great Ship Company, (limited,) are, if any wishes are expressed as to the appearance of the ship in the Chesapeake. It would be impossible for the Directors to remove the ship so far, and at such an expense, without feeling sure that some portion of it would be reimbursed, and with this view they would suggest that the kindest and most useful return they could receive would be the production of the coal fields.

If any sufficient guarantee could be given for the delivery of 2,500 tons of semi-bituminous coal on board, while the ship is lying in Annapolis roads, there would be no hesitation on our part in engaging to go into the Chesapeake, and opening the ship for all visitors, at the same rates as at New-York City, 50 cents.

We are not, however, insensible to the great and mutual advantages which may arise from a more personal and decided intercourse between the representatives of Southern interests, and ourselves. If the advent of the *Great Eastern* to Southern ports would tend to render temporary into permanent bonds, then indeed it would be an object worthy of any sacrifice for the moment on either side; but we do not feel ourselves as either asking or conferring a favor, if we hope our approach to Washington may be facilitated.

It needs very little to convert the previously erractic course of the great ship to any one port (not for one voyage, but for many.)

You know my individual opinions, but you must not allow them to influence you.

Believe me to be yours, very truly,
S. T. CARRAGIE.

After some further discussion of the matter, the Committee adjourned until 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. In the meantime a meeting of our merchants will be called to meet at the Exchange on Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an expression of sentiment will be had. There seems to be no doubt that the arrangement will be fully consummated, and that the big ship will be in our waters in a fortnight. Mr. JARRET thinks, if his propositions are acceded to, the steamer will sail from New-York for Annapolis Roads on the 7th August.

Annapolis is, by water, about 35 miles from Baltimore, and by rail over 40. If the Directors conclude on sending the *Great Eastern* to the point named, she will attract thousands, not only from Baltimore, but from all parts of Maryland and contiguous portions of adjoining States. It will afford a rich feast for excursionists. The round trip can be made in five to seven hours by steamer, and about the same time by rail. I feel perfectly confident that our citizens or those having the matter in charge, will secure the opportunity of having the big ship make her appearance in the waters of the Chesapeake at almost any reasonable sacrifice.

Our City Council adjourned yesterday after a long session. It has consummated all the important measures alluded to in my last letter. We are to have a Central Park of 600 to 800 acres, located somewhere in the northwestern suburbs of the city. Also a new City Hall, to cost a half million of dollars. The injunction upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, involving in all nearly $3,000,000, has been raised, though at $6 to $7 per share in the stock. The indorsement of $500,000 of the Western Maryland Railroad Bonds, will enable that Company to complete its work and give us a splendid road 80 miles in length to Hagerstown—the most productive portion of our State. Many other good things have been done.

There has been quite a drop in North Carolina Copper Mining Stocks. The best of them, Gardner Hill and Guilford, have declined; North State is $2 50 per share lower. The others, almost without an exception, are nearly bogus. We have had millionaires here speculating in these securities who are now nearly broken. Their ballooning ideas collapsed suddedly. People have less confidence than they had in such matters. Gardner Hill and Guilford are the only two mines absolutely in healthy operation—they bringing large quantities of ore to our market which sells well. These have not yet, but promise very soon to pay handsome dividends.

I notice a dispatch in the Charleston *Courier* from Augusta, stating that Blind "TOM," the distinguished negro pianist, who has been giving concerts and exhibitions of his marvelous performances in our city for several weeks, has been abducted from his master, Mr. OLIVER, by Abolitionists. This is a sheer hoax. TOM was but a few days ago and is now with his owner in Frederick City, forty-five miles westward, giving concerts, and will return to Baltimore safely next week. XENOPHON.

The Crops and Markets in Western New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, July 19, 1860.

In no year for a long period of time has the promise of an abundant and exuberant harvest of all kinds of grain been so great in Western New-York as at present. The perils which have proved so fatal for many seasons to the great staples of this section, have been safely passed, and the farmar has but little to think of now, except the ingathering and marketing of his great crops. The wheat harvest has fairly commenced, and probably the next week will witness its close with so much more material wealth added to the country. The yield of fruits, of all kinds, will fully average, if not surpass, that of the most prosperous season. The wool trade of this part of the State has also been almost unprecedented this Summer. It has commanded a high price, and has distributed many thousands of dollars among the farmers of this county. The price of sheep has, consequently, advanced largely, and there is no disposition on the part of farmers to sell. Quite likely the result will be that too much attention will be given to this branch of productiveness, and too much capital invested in it for our home markets to sustain, and after a year or two prices will go down below a profitable standard for those who are not making it an exclusive business.

There is a general stagnation in our own markets here, which, as we are a rural city, will continue until our present crop is secured. Business is generally very quiet. The amount of grain passing through here on the Canal is very greatly in advance of what it was last year at this time. It is a fortunate thing that the State Treasury has a prospect of an influx of revenue for the remainder of the season of navigation, exceeding by at least $500,000 what it was for the same period last year.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Ramblings in the Ramble—The Most Pleasant Spot in New-York.

Strange to say, there are hundreds if not thousands of persons, of both sexes, in New-York City who have never taken a walk through the Ramble in the Central Park. There can be only one reason for this, and that must be, that they are unacquainted with its varied beauty, its cool shade, labyrinthian walks, and fragrant flowers. There are numbers of ladies who have never visited the Park at all, they hear that it is not yet finished, and many of them think that it is a rude, rough spot, covered with workmen, broken stones and dirt, and they would rather wait until it is in better order. So they have never walked through the Ramble, and know little or nothing about it.

Now, those ladies, and all other persons who have failed to visit it, have deprived themselves of a great deal of pleasure. The Ramble is the loveliest spot for afternoon walks and pleasant musings to be found within ten miles of New-York; and the only things it needs to make it perfect, in point of comfort, are a great many more seats, and at least *one* guide-post to assist the walkers in the Ramble in finding their way to the path that leads to the gate at Seventy-first-street. There are paths enough in the interior of the lovely Ramble to enable one to lose himself a dozen times over, and for a little while it is pleasant enough to find oneself entangled in a labyrinth where flowers, cool running water and singing-birds meet him at every step; but when it begins to grow late, and you hear some children beginning to cry because their nurse cannot "find the way home," and a little while after, in starting for the same purpose, get bewildered yourself, and after vainly exploring a dozen paths, and standing for some minutes perfectly lost as to which one you should take to enable you to reach the gate, you in despair choose one, and wading through hills of gravel and stones, and ankle-deep in dust, you find yourself on the confines of the Park, where there is no clear road, and making for the nearest street, over another deep dust-heat, you find yourself in a very uncomfortable condition at Seventy-ninth-street—your face and eyes full of dust, your costume presenting anything but a neat appearance, as every carriage or gig that passed you on your uneven route left a cloud behind its wheels of which your garments received the full benefit; and, after sitting in a crowded car, with your shoes full of sand and small pebbles, you cannot help thinking that a visit to the beautiful Ramble would leave pleasanter reminiscences if there could be some means of finding the way to the gate and of leaving it in comfort. This is all the Ramble needs to make a stroll there an unalloyed pleasure.

There are many lovely flowers and numbers of handsome young trees and sweet shrubs adorning the winding pathways of the Ramble, of which it will be interesting to those who have much botanical enthusiasm to mark their gradual growth. In some of the walks there are immense clusters of the beautiful prairie roses, which a week ago were yet in rich bloom, and near them, in tasteful contrast, waves the tall, stately-looking white flower called "the Spanish Bayonet." Beds of the pretty scarlet Indian flower, the sunny marigold and the gentle pink, invite the eye in other paths; and near the little brooks, the catch-fly, the clustering English furze, and the sleepy poppy come in for their share of notice; and then come the creepers. Everybody who loves flowers is particularly fond of creeping vines; and to some there is nothing in the way of plants more beautiful nor suggestive of tender thought. They will enliven and beautify the most barren and desolate spots, winding their clinging tendrils over rough wood or rougher stone—a soft velvet covering. The only things about Rev. Dr. CHEEVER's Church, suggestive of gentleness and peace, are the quiet little creepers that wind about its outside walls. In the Ramble we have the loveliest of creepers—the "Virginia creeper." Its leaves are of a beautiful dark sea green color, and have a *verve* and brightness unseen in any other. There is a great deal of taste manifested in the arrangement of these vines in the Ramble, in places where their nature and peculiar beauty are best displayed. On beds of sloping rock, over stone arches, and on the walls of the entrance to the grotto or cave, they may be seen in rich drooping clusters—their delicate little points clinging with such tenacity to the hard cold rock, that in examining them one must disengage the stem tenderly or it breaks. They are among the prettiest things in the Park.

The Summer-houses, built by an Hungarian exile who fought with KOSSUTH, are models of the picturesque. One is of cedar and the other of sassafras wood; the boughs of the trees and the trunks being intermingled in a tasteful and finished style, form the roof and sides. They offer grateful retreats from a hot sun, and are eagerly sought by ladies.

Leaving the Sassafras Summer-house, and taking a winding path, which leads to three or four other winding paths, you are on the hill—the highest point of the Ramble—and the view you have from this spot is very fine. You have the full sweep of hill and valley, lake and meadow. The scene is beautiful, and one would think it a certain cure for consumption or debility, to stand there even a little while and inhale the breeze. If LONGFELLOW or TENNYSON were residents of our City, they would no doubt choose this spot, "o' mornings early," to write their poetry. When the Park is finished, the view from this point will be grand.

Descending the hill, in the mellow light of a setting sun, and by another winding pebbly pathway, you find yourself at the entrance to the natural cave, —one of the curiosities and beauties of the Park. Here is a perfectly sure retreat from the most scorching sun! Some mighty earthquake, ages since, before LINCOLN and DOUGLAS came over with COLUMBUS, rent these giant rocks, and toppled the huge piece of granite which forms the roof of this cave over upon that which forms one side of it. Another boulder, which in its projecting course happened to fall between these larger rocks before they met, is wedged tightly between them, though to a careless observer it has the appearance of being about to fall on one's head. For a man with a vivid imagination, who would be obliged to write during the dog days, a very romantic and murderous tragedy, this cave—this cool cave—would be a delightful spot, providing, of course, against visitors. But it has pleasures for others. Let all those unfortunates who are obliged to remain in the City during this enervating, broiling weather, console themselves by thinking that there is at least *one* cool spot within reach; and when driven to despair by finding no relief in the green fields of the City Park, or Battery, let them hasten to the Ramble and the natural cave. Sun cannot penetrate, nor simoon breezes reach this deep down, hidden, stony nook, whose walls seem to emit a grateful cool, soft air as you enter, by way of calming your nerves, suffering from heat. The Cave of the Winds at Niagara, is a cool cave, but not any cooler than our cave in the Ramble. In time, when rich mosses, and vines, cover the outer rocks and arches near it, it will be the most romantic spot on the Park.

The poor swans are all dead, save three, whose demise is not hourly expected as some persons think; on the contrary they are engaged every afternoon in sailing on the lake as gracefully as possible. The others, though dead are not buried, but will be stuffed, and, if not as lively will look quite as handsome as ever.

Another charm of the Ramble is, that it is made merry by the songs of many English Pheasants, recently imported, and the chirping of innumerable little brown Robins, who hop about on the bushes and along the paths quite tame. The carriages from Madison-square and Fifth-avenue, are not seen in such numbers as a month ago, but there are a great many from other quarters of the city, whose inhabitants have not yet bade the town good-bye.

The Ramble—the cool and shady Ramble—is indeed a grateful retreat to the weary citizens, and, if it had more seats in it, and if one could only get out of it to the gateway, with a little more ease, would be every thing that could be desired.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 23.

$3,500 U. S. 6s '68	109	100 Harlem R. Pref	42⅜
1,000 Va. State 6s	91⅝	200 do	b30 41⅝
2,000 do	91⅝	250 do	42⅜
3,000 N. C. State 6s	97	100 Mich. Central R	52⅜
6,000 Mo. State 6s	82	50 do	53
3,000 Cal. State 7s	93¾	100 Panama R	s10 123¾
500 Erie R. Bs. '75	48⅝	100 do	123¾
1,000 M. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. Bs	97¾	415 do	124
M. S. F. Cvt. B.	97¾	25 Mil. and Miss. R	7¾
1,000 M. S. Sk. F. B	81	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R	16
1,000 La. C. & Mil. L. G. B	18¾	200 do	16⅛
16,000 Ch. & N. W. 3d M	20	7 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	36
10 000 do	b30 20	650 do	36¾
1,000 N. J. Cen. B '70, 10s	83¾	100 do	35⅞
6,000 L. E. & W. 3d M. B	39	100 do	s60 35¾
25 Bk. of New-York	165	500 do	35⅞
25 Bk. of Commerce	100	500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	71
40 N. Y. Central R	81¾	50 do	s30 71
50 do	89¾	50 do	s60 71
750 do	89	600 do	71⅛
200 do	b30 89¾	100 do	b30 72
100 do	b30 89	100 Gal. & Chicago R	68
180 Pacific M. S. Co	84	50 do	s30 68⅛
100 do	b30 89¾	100 do	b40 69⅛
150 do	c 84	400 do	s60 69⅛
100 do	83¾	40 do	69¾
150 do	83¾	150 do	s60 69⅝
50 do	b10 84	300 Clev. & Tol. R	b60 35¾
27 do	84	100 do	b60 36⅛
25 do	84⅛	500 do	b30 35⅞
50 do	s60 83	200 do	36⅛
10 Br'wick C. L. Co	5½	200 do	s60 34¾
350 Erie Railroad	21⅝	400 do	s60 35
400 do	21¾	50 do	s30 35
200 do	b30 21⅝	200 Chi. & R. I. R	b30 74⅜
250 Hudson R. R	53⅜	100 do	b60 74⅜
100 do	b60 53⅜	175 do	74⅜
300 do	b30 53¾	200 do	s60 74⅜
100 do	53¾	50 do	s30 74⅜
300 do	53¾	100 C., R. & Quincy R	79⅛
250 Harlem Railroad	15¾	50 do	b10 78⅝
300 do	s60 16	50 do	78¾
100 do	b30 15⅞	500 do	78¾
700 do	b30 15¾	7 Nassau Bank	102½
300 do	15⅞	10 Commonwealth Bk.	97½
300 do	b60 15⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 6s '74	101⅝	100 Harlem R	b30 16
3 000 N. C. State 6s	97	3000 do	16
1,000 La. State 6s	97	400 do	b30 16⅛
17,000 Brook. C. W. Ln.	103¾	200 Mich. Cen. R	53¾
500 C. & N. W. 2d M.	80	100 do	b30 54
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	94⅛	300 M. S. & N. I. G. &	36
12 Ocean Bank	110	100 Panama R	s60 124
20 Mercht. Ex. Bank	98¾	100 do	b30 125
50 Pacific M. S. Co	85	50 Harlem R. Pref	43
250 N. Y. Cen. R	b60 83¼	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	73
100 Erie Railroad	22⅜	50 do	s60 73
50 do	22⅝	123 Gal. & Chi. R	69
100 do	23	150 do	69¾
100 do	b30 23½	200 Chic. & Rock I'd R	74¾
200 do	23⅝	100 Ch. Bur. & Q. R.	b10 79
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	16		

MONDAY, July 23—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 21, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 14:

Increase in Loans	$1,304,323
Decrease in Specie	197,713
Decrease in Circulation	141,914
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,511,204

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which shows the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

| | July 23, 1859. | July 21, 1860. | July 14,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ALADDIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE TOODLES—THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WINTER GARDEN—MAGIC TRUMPET—LA SYLPHIDE—EL TRAPERO.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—JEAN REMY—THE DENOUNCER—YOUNG AMERICA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL—NECROMANCY.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The advices from Mexico which we publish this morning are highly important, and confirm fully the reports which have reached us by telegraph relative to the progress of the Liberals. Our dates from the City of Mexico are to June 29, when the general impression was that the Liberals would be in possession of the capital in less than two months. Indeed, it was more than suspected that the garrison was all ready to pronounce in favor of JUAREZ. One regiment, which had been sent against a small force of the Liberals at San Augustin, had deserted the Church Party on the road. MIRAMON had been repeatedly defeated near Guadalajara, and his army was totally disorganized. At last accounts he was endeavoring to reach the capital, where his prestige had become greatly damaged through his reverses. Another forced loan had been collected in the city, together with a "contribution" of one per cent. on capital. The English merchants had addressed Mr. MATTHEWS, the British Minister, on the subject, but he, having broken off all relation with the Government, could do nothing for them. They paid the money under protest. The Americans, of course, could not help themselves, as the party in power there fully understand the unprotected position in which they are placed by the refusal of our Government to interfere in their behalf. Meantime a new source of trouble has appeared in Southern Mexico. Advices received in Washington from Vera Cruz report that the State of Chiapas had been invaded by a party of fillibusters from Guatamala, who burned several haciendas, and carried off a large amount of booty.

The Cunard screw steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 10th, arrived at this port yesterday; and the Canadian steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 11th, and Galway on the 13th, arrived at Quebec last evening. The intelligence, by these arrivals, is two days later. There is nothing new from Southern Italy. It is reaffirmed that GARIBALDI had determined to besiege Messina. Italian affairs were, on the 10th inst., again discussed in the House of Lords. Lord BROUGHAM, in the course of his remarks, predicted that the Constitution granted to the Neapolitans would never satisfy the people, and he hoped it would fail to save the detestable tyrant of Naples. The Prince of WALES, as already announced, left Plymouth on the morning of the 11th in the *Hero*, for America. There was an imposing demonstration on the occasion, and the Channel Fleet, under the command of Admiral FREEMANTLE, accompanied the Royal Squadron as far as Cape Clear. The London *Times*, in an article which we quote, predicts that the Prince will be very cordially received by the American people. Accounts from Syria represent fresh massacres of entire Christian communities, and the commission of the most frightful atrocities. France and England, it is understood, will interfere to stop the bloody deeds, and have intimated their determination to the Sultan.

It is announced, on the authority of private advices received in Washington, that the terms of a union between the Douglas and the Bell men in Georgia have been agreed upon. Each candidate is to have five electors, and if the whole ten votes will be sufficient to elect either, they are to be cast for him. No doubt is entertained that this project will result in the defeat of BRECKINRIDGE in Georgia, and in several other Southern States where it is to be tried. It is believed also, in Washington, that the Breckinridge ticket will be withdrawn in New-York, and that the whole vote of the Democracy will be cast for DOUGLAS,—this step being considered necessary for the defeat of LINCOLN.

The telegraph line on the overland route is now completed to Fort Smith, Ark., and we receive from that point intelligence of the arrival of the mail which left San Francisco on the 2d inst. Several of those who received injuries through the accident to the mail coach, as noticed in our dispatches of yesterday, came passengers. There is nothing new to report from California.

The North American Sængerbund commenced its Annual Festival at Buffalo yesterday. During its continuance some twenty-five singing societies, from various parts of the United States, are expected to be present. A mammoth concert will be given to-night at the New-York Central Railroad Dépôt, where ten thousand persons can be comfortably seated.

The *Great Eastern* will probably not go to the Chesapeake Bay, as anticipated. The Baltimore Board of Trade yesterday refused to pay any part of the bonus asked for as an inducement for the managers to anchor her at the Annapolis Roads; and the City Council, at an informal meeting, resolved upon the same course. It is positively announced, however, that she will go to Portland, for which port she will be immediately advertised.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening the Comptroller's additional estimates for 1860 were received and ordered printed, amounting in the aggregate to $523,350. He also sent in the weekly statement of the Chamberlain, showing the balance on hand, July 19, to have been $330,755 84. The rec[illegible] from the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company [illegible]ved the aggregate receipts for six months, ending June last, to have been $187,516 55.

The City Guards gave a dinner to the Savannah Republican Blues at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening. Speeches were made by Capt. ANDERSON, Mayor WOOD, Hon. JOHN MCKEON, Councilman LENT, Hon. H. W. STILES, and others. Union and harmony, patriotism and conviviality prevailed. To-day, at 4 P. M., the Blues parade in the Park and will be reviewed by the Mayor.

A mass meeting of front bricklayers was held, last evening, to organize an opposition to the proceedings of the Bricklayers' Protective Union, which has recently forbidden its members to work on the same building with front bricklayers who are not members of the Union. There was a large attendance, and, after appointing a Committee to confer with boss masons relative to the movement, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

WM. D. HAIGHT was yesterday examined before U. S. Commissioner NEWTON respecting his competency to become bail for HENRICO DA COSTA, implicated in the slave trade, HAIGHT having sworn to the possession of unencumbered real estate worth ten thousand dollars. The examination showed that there were numerous encumbrances on HAIGHT's property, which induced the Commissioner to reject the bail, and HAIGHT himself was arrested for perjury, and committed in default of $8,000 bail. The District-Attorney intimates that he may proceed against other parties who have done some hard swearing in the same case. The examination of the case is set down for Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Yesterday, Judge LEONARD, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, reduced the bail of FREDERICK HOFFMAN, the alleged defaulter in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, from $20,000 to $10,000. Mr. E. B. WESLEY became his surety, and HOFFMAN was liberated, to appear for trial at a future term of the General Sessions.

The Stock market yesterday afternoon took a fresh upward turn and prices left off higher than on Saturday by ¼@1 ₱ cent. on the general Share list, and 4 ₱ cent. higher in Illinois Central Scrip, which was done at 75 ₱ cent.; New-York Central closed in demand at 82⅜ ₱ cent. The market for Money opens easy this week. The Bank return shows an increase of $1,511,000 in Deposits, and $1,304,000 in Loans and Discounts, the Specie average holding steady on a total of $23,443,000. Exchange quiet at 109⅜.

Flour was in very moderate request at drooping prices. Wheat was more active, but was cheaper. Corn was plenty and heavy. Provisions were lightly dealt in, as were also Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Metals, Naval Stores, Hops, Hemp and Seeds. Sugars attracted less attention. Coffee was in good demand. Whisky was freely purchased but at lower prices. Freights were not active, shipowners having advanced their asking rates.

Another Secession Blast.

Col. KEITT, of South Carolina, is out in favor of secession. He has written a long letter to some political friends, insisting upon the necessity of leaving the Union. He concedes the certainty of a Republican victory. He acknowledges fully and frankly that the Democracy is utterly demoralized and broken,—that the South can no longer rely upon it,—and that, unless all political symptoms are deceptive and false, Mr. LINCOLN is to be our next President. Under these circumstances he thinks the South can do nothing else but secede. Honor requires it,—as well as safety and self-respect. He scorns the notion of waiting for any "overt act." Such a course would be unworthy a free and gallant people. The mere fact of a Republican triumph would be sufficient ground for secession, and would justify every Southern State, in the eyes of the world, in withdrawing instantly from the Confederacy. He urges, therefore, a Union of the Southern States,—but declares that, if this cannot be had, he will counsel South Carolina "alone, if necessary, and at all hazards to secede."

Col. KEITT's letter is a very silly production. It abounds in what he considers fine writing, and what he hopes others will consider high-toned chivalry. But it is all great trash. It is neither sensible nor impressive. It is the gasconade of a man who has long wielded power to which he was not entitled, and who feels that he can do so no longer. Chaos is always at hand when we no longer dictate the law. The "minority section," as Col. KEITT styles the South, has ruled the nation for fifty years;—of course it sees nothing but ruin in the prospect that the power is to pass into the hands of the "majority section." Bluster, pompous threats, are the first resort of men more eager for power than for justice, under such circumstances.

Col. KEITT bases his advice upon the assumption that the power of the Government, in Republican hands, is to be used for the destruction of Slavery. He takes it for granted that the whole machinery of the General Government is to be set in motion to coerce the South into emancipation, or in some way to abolish Slavery. If this assumption be false, his advice is groundless and ridiculous. It can make no great difference to the South what party controls the Government, provided it does not interfere with its rights and interests. If it should turn out that a Republican Administration protects the constitutional rights of the South just as faithfully as a Democratic,—that the peace and security of Southern States were no more disturbed,—that State legislation was left equally free,—that all foreign interference was repelled with equal rigor, and that the Constitutional guarantees of Southern rights were treated with quite as much respect as ever before, secession would be simply a foolish form of suicide. Why is not Col. KEITT willing to wait and see whether the necessity he assumes will actually arise? He is very emphatic against such a course,—what has he to lose by it? If his assumption is just, his policy will only be postponed a year or two. If it proves to be false, he will be saved a great deal of trouble.

We do not believe Col. KEITT really anticipates any necessity for secession. He has aimed to write a sensation letter—to create some kind of excitement among Southern politicians and to hang his own political banner upon the outer wall. He writes all this rigmarole because it has become fashionable among Southern ultraists to talk in that way. They foresee, as he confesses, that the sway is passing over to the majority section, and they fear it will not be spirited or chivalric to let it go without a protest:—so they prefer to put it in the form of a threat. When the contingency occurs, they will think better of the matter. After a Republican President has been elected, and when nothing whatever is to be made by menaces, they will consider the matter a good deal more coolly than they do at present. Col. KEITT will find the Old Whigs, the Americans, the Bell men and the friends of DOUGLAS, all through the South, united and firm against secession,—or at least determined to await some "overt act" which shall render such a desperate remedy necessary. And that "overt act" will never come.

There are many things in Col. KEITT's letter which are in execrable taste. His statement that Mr. SUMNER "carried his bloody shirt, dabbled with blood, to the Duchess of ARGYLE, when she invited him to dinner," is too vulgar and too stupid an invention to be retailed by any man of common sense. It is not in the best taste for Col. KEITT to make any reference to an affair in which he played so discreditable a part as the Brooks outrage:—but he certainly ought not to renew the wrong by so ridiculous a fabrication as this. Mr. SUMNER is not a fool, and none but an idiot would have perpetrated so vulgar a piece of vanity as that which Col. K. imputes to him. The Colonel's references to Mr. LINCOLN are also quite as unworthy of him as they are at variance with the truth, and his whole letter abounds in false assumptions, shallow sophistries, and discreditable imputations upon men who have quite as much regard for their country and the Constitution as Col. KEITT himself. We predict that he will be thoroughly ashamed of the document when he comes to review it in the second year of the Lincoln Administration.

Going, and Some of them Gone.

The New-Orleans Postmaster has followed the example of Mr. FOWLER, but has contented himself with the sum of $50,000 of Government money, and was good enough to leave behind a large amount of postage stamps. This tenderness with regard to the postage stamps proves clearly he was not as bad a man as he might have been, and that if he could have got as much money as he wanted in other ways, he would probably never have touched a dollar of the post-office funds. The case is, therefore, one which undoubtedly deserves public sympathy, and we trust all those persons who are in the habit of weeping over defaulters will shed a few tears on this interesting occasion. To confine oneself to the abstraction of $50,000, when $100,000 might have been appropropriated just as easily, is proof of considerable soundness of character, and reveals a most affecting adherence to the lessons of early childhood.

We hope all other Buchananite postmasters, who happen to be behind-hand in their accounts, will avail themselves of the present opportunity of getting rid of their difficulties. The season is passing over; they will have to bolt sooner or later, as the Old Public Functionary's term will soon expire, and their various "appropriations" will of course come to light at the advent of his successor; and it is better to walk in company with several "leading men of the Party," than to sneak off in obscurity amidst the confusion attendant on a change of Administration. They can all of them begin life anew, especially if they have capital, in other lands, where the negro is kept in his proper position, and "Black Republicans" are unknown. Cuba and Brazil still offer to pious Democra ic defaulters abundant opportunity to assist in carrying out the Divine sentence on the children of Ham.

Squatter Sovereignty at Bunker Hill.

The lecture read by Mr. DOUGLAS on Thursday, to the Mayor and some of the citizens of Charlestown, on the occasion of his visit to Bunker Hill, upon the manner in which they should behave whenever they leave their own State, was a very amusing piece of didactic oratory. He has staked so much on the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine, that he seems to be falling into a monomania about it, and drags it about the country with him with as much assiduity as if it were a change of linen or a tooth-brush. He is haunted with anxiety about squatters and their rights. He seems to be constantly afraid that somebody is going to meddle with them. He suspects everybody he meets of some design against squatter dignity, and keeps warning the world, in season and out of season, that squatters must be let alone.

Now squatters are all very well in their way, and Squatter Sovereignty is by no means a foolish doctrine; but if they were both tenfold more interesting and important than even Mr. DOUGLAS considers them, the mass of American citizens can't bear to have squatterdom and its affairs thrust into their faces at all hours of the day, and on every possible occasion. There are periods, strange as it may seem to Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends, when mankind dismisses the subject of squatters from its mind, and turns its attention to other themes, and when its obtrusion on its attention is simply an impertinence. Mr. DOUGLAS has not been bred in Courts, and nature has not endowed him with an extraordinary amount of tact; but if he relied on Squatter Sovereignty to make him the founder of a despotic dynasty in a powerful empire, instead of the President of the United States for a term of four years, one would think he could find when standing on Bunker Hill something to say to the Mayor of Charlestown in a little better taste than the following:

"You have received me here with open arms. You have warmly welcomed me, and shown me everything curious or sacred in the history of our country; and I trust when I come among you, I shall pay a proper respect to authority, and render obedience to the laws. But if you find me complaining because I do not like your laws and domestic affairs, you will say, while you cannot but regret my displeasure, our laws were made for us and not for you, and if I don't like them I can go back to Illinois; and, Mr. Mayor, permit me to say to you, in return for your kindly sentiments and this welcome to Bunker Hill, if you will do me the honor of making us a visit, I will take pleasure and pride in welcoming you to Illinois, but upon the express consideration that you will obey our laws, respect our institutions, and not interfere with our domestic concerns. If you should complain of our laws, while we should regret the fact, yet we should say that they are our laws and not yours. We made them for ourselves and not for you. They are adapted to our condition and wants, and if you do not like them you must go back to Massachusetts, where you may find better ones. So in the Southern States. If we go to Charleston or New-Orleans, it don't become us to tell the authorities that they have bad laws and institutions. If they are good laws they will reap a benefit from them; if evil, let them bear the burden till it makes them wise enough to throw it off by making better laws; and, especially when you go to Kansas or Nebraska, where is assembled so much of the energy, enterprise and intelligence of the country, do not interfere with their local regulations."

If this be the proper way for a Presidential candidate to acknowledge generous civilities, we would advise Mr. DOUGLAS to try it again. If you may fairly enforce one's pet theories upon a Mayor who has extended the municipal hospitalities, you cannot be far wrong in treating people who welcome you to their houses to a dose of the same medicine. If Squatter Sovereignty be the universal remedy, the "Holloway's Pills" of the political pharmacopœia, a private host would surely not be the worse of a small quantity well administered now and then. A short address to his host after dinner of the following tenor would very probably aid a candidate's prospects very materially: "You have received me, Sir, with open arms. You have warmly welcomed me. You have shown me everything sacred or curious in your whole house—your library, your pictures, your relics and heir-looms and your plate. I trust, Sir, whenever I come to your house, I shall pay a proper regard to decency and decorum, shall respect your domestic arrangements, and treat your silver spoons as sacred. Believe me, when I say, my dear friend, that I shall always refrain from spitting on your carpets, and turning into bed with muddy boots, and that under no circumstances shall I ever allow myself to ridicule your manner of carving your own chickens at your own dinner table. But if you should find me complaining because I do not like your style of living, your manner of governing your children and servants, and the way in which you have your meals served up, you will say, while you cannot but regret my dissatisfaction, that your family arrangements were made to suit yourself, and not me, and that if I don't like them I can leave as soon as I please. Now, my dear friend, permit me to say to you, in return for your kind and courteous treatment of me, and the pains you have taken to make my visit to your house agreeable, that if you will do me the honor of making me a visit at my house, I will take pleasure and pride in welcoming you to my humble abode; but it must be on the express condition that your behavior during your stay shall be at least decent; that you will respect the rules of my house; that you will not insult my wife, or cuff my children, or sit up drinking brandy and water and gambling in my parlor till three in the morning; that you will not insist upon having breakfast at midday, or racing my horses; and, above all, that you will religiously abstain from stealing any small articles that you may find scattered about my rooms, for I do hate a blackguard or a thief, and will never have one in my house as a guest, if I can help it. If you don't like these rules, I shall be very sorry, but you need not come. They are made for my comfort, and not for yours."

We think we cannot be far wrong in presuming that if Mr. DOUGLAS should deliver himself of any such speech as the foregoing at the dinner table of one of his friends, neither his position nor his prospects would save him from being summarily ejected into the street; and we also feel tolerably certain that the indignation of the host would not be in the least degree mollified by the Senator's solemn assurance, that his impudence and bad manners were due solely to his desire to impress his entertainer with the beauties and advantages of Squatter Sovereignty in the Territories; that his rudeness and vulgarity were simply a rhetorical illustration of the folly of Republicans and Fire-eaters. The rules which govern the intercourse of individuals in private life are in no respect essentially different from those which should regulate the intercourse between men in their official capacity; and we are sorry that Mr. DOUGLAS cannot find a better means of pushing his fortunes than by violating both one and the other. We know of no more insulting piece of advice, whether addressed to a Mayor or a private gentleman, than a request that he will behave properly when he goes on his travels, not break the laws of foreign States, or meddle with what don't concern him; and this was, nevertheless, the sum and substance of Mr. DOUGLAS' address to the Mayor of Charlestown on Bunker Hill.

French Intervention in Europe and America—Turkey and Mexico.

The extraordinary analogy in the actual condition of Turkey and Mexico is rendered all the more striking by the simultaneous intervention of the French Emperor in the affairs of both. At the very moment his representative announces at Washington the design of his master to restore order in the Spanish-American Republic, we gather from European advices that the Porte has been advised of the imperial resolve to suppress the insurrection in Syria, which is threatening to sweep the entire Christian population, numbering hundreds of thousands, from the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. Turning from the suggestive spectacle of a monarch whose arms and diplomacy have laid Europe at his feet, thus assuming the attitude of arbiter of two hemispheres, it may be worth while to glance at the parallel we have alluded to, and improve the moral.

The decline of Turkey is the unmistakable result of influences inseparable from a religious despotism. Sequestered from the diplomatic scheme of Christendom, and constrained to consult the interests of the Ottoman faith prior to the demands of a sound national policy, the Divan of Constantinople has exhausted the resources of the Empire in protecting it from assaults provoked by the religion of the State, and by outrages perpetrated by fanatical devotees of the Crescent and implacable enemies of the Cross. The religious element of the Government has been permitted to flourish at the expense of the peace, industry and prosperity of the nation. Some hundreds of years of steady and exhaustive resistance to the crusading spirit, of which the maritime Order of Rhodes was the final embodiment, and successive conflicts with Austria and the growing ambition of Russia, throughout the last and present centuries, have so enfeebled the energies of the Empire as to leave it on the verge of dissolution. The tributary States of Africa have either passed into European hands, or established a practical independence. Egypt, inspired by an intelligent spirit of enterprise, has become more civilized, wealthy and powerful than the parent Government. Arabia is little else than a satrapy of Egypt. The Euphratean provinces are in perpetual revolt. And the tribes of Syria, doubtless prompted by that secret organization of fanatical Mussulmans whose object is the extermination of the Christians, are making havoc with human life everywhere within the broad shadow of Lebanon. Then, in Europe, the generation now passing away saw at its rise the separation of Greece and the two Archipelagos, and has just witnessed the substantial alienation of the two Danubian Principalities, with Servia and Montenegro.

And while these centrifugal forces have been acting with so much violence at the circumference of the empire, forces yet more violent are busy at the centre. The pressure for that toleration of Christianity, which is but a modern crusade, is incessant and momentarily more urgent at Constantinople. Not only the Syrian excesses, but wholesale assassinations of Greek Christians in the hills of Bulgaria, are subjects of protest. The Sultan is powerless to grant such toleration. What his political safety demands, his faith and its implacable believers forbid. All engagements to this end are nugatory and delusive. Add to these conditions a treasury beggared by war and extravagance, and an army demoralized, unpaid, and unprovided, it is apparent that this "sick man" of the Eastern continent is on the verge of dissolution; and that the interposition of neighboring Governments is abundantly authorized.

Spanish Mexico has a history shorter by a hundred years only than European Turkey. It is also a history of a State of great natural advantages, blighted by the close embraces of a corrupt Church. From the days of CORTEZ, the results of the popular industry and enterprise have been harvested in the strong boxes of the clergy. At the revolution, when the opportunity was presented of throwing off by one effort the yoke of king and priest, the latter was permitted to retain his authority, and for forty years the story of Mexican independence has been the story of the reckless and sanguinary efforts and intrigues of the priesthood to retain control of the wealth and the conscience of the nation. Stripped of territory by the secession of Texas and the compulsory sale of California, New-Mexico and the Mesilla Valley, impoverished and depopulated by protracted wars, and left without any power save for evil, Mexico occupies, from its western stand-point, precisely that relation towards adjoining nations, and those whose interests render them practically contiguous, that Turkey fills upon the map of Europe. It is a source of perpetual disturbance and alarm, not only to the United States, but to the European Powers, whose important commercial interests are imperiled by these convulsions.

The most cursory glance at this brace o pictures, so generally like, cannot fail to prompt a regret that the task of intervention in regard to our own continent must be left to a foreign power. The Secretary of State, we are told, has informed the French Minister that while we recognize the need and propriety of intervention, we are without constitutiona warrant to intervene. We are obliged to approve the course proposed by the French Government, not only in Syria but in America. We have only to regret our inability to assume a share of the task. But with these phrases the story is but half told, and therefore falsified. Through the McLane Treaty, intervention wholly consistent with the Constitution, was within our reach. It involved peace and established order in Mexico, and advantages direct and contingent of the utmost value to this country. These were freely offered by the Mexican people, and had they been accepted, we should have been spared the mortifying sight of a European power arbitrating questions belonging properly and exclusively to the great American family, which, in the enunciation of the doctrine of MONROE, we declared to be a system wholly independent of transatlantic interference. We are thus already paying for a sin of highly criminal omission in retributive loss and shame.

The Ship Ellen Austin.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 20, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to state that I was a passenger in the ship *Ellen Austin* on her last passage, and that I can certify that the passenger, JULIUS BIRKHOLDS, upon whose complaint of ill-treatment by the officers I presume your article headed "Sports on the Quarter-Deck" was based, was guilty of all that he was accused of by the officers, to wit.: First—Disorderly conduct on several occasions. Second—Quarreling and fighting, and with drawn knife threatening the life of a passenger. Third—Meddling with the lights contrary to the rules and regulations, and well understood by him. Fourth—Resisting the officers in he discharge of their duties, and refusing to come quietly to the Captain, force being required to compel him to do so; and, finally, that his general conduct rendered him generally disagreeable to all. Then I witnessed that no unnecessary violence was used to punish him for these offences. I am too unwell to write myself, but sign this statement, fully understanding its contents. Yours, &c.,

W. J. HOPKINES, Presbyterian Minister,
Welsh Church, Philadelphia, Penn.

EAGLE HOTEL, New-York.

We give place to the above communication though without any knowledge of the writer. It is due, however, to truth to say that the officers of the *Ellen Austin* have a very unenviable notoriety for alleged cruelty to their men, and that the vessel has scarcely ever entered port without complaints being made in our Police Courts against them for cruel and inhuman treatment. That these complaints have always been well-founded we cannot say; but it is not easy to suppose them always destitute of foundation. The owners of the ship have too high a reputation in our community to allow these allegations to pass without notice.

Minor Topics.

—Mr. YANCEY's letter to Mr. SLAUGHTER, in which he revealed his plan of plunging the cotton States suddenly into rebellion, excites considerable attention at the South. It does not command that general assent which seems indispensable to the success of the scheme thus prematurely disclosed; and Mr. Y. and his friends vent a great deal of virtuous indignation upon Mr. SLAUGHTER for having published what they declare was a private letter. Mr. S. defends himself from this imputation in a letter which we publish elsewhere. Mr. YANCEY's correspondent is not inclined to permit him just yet to "wade through SLAUGHTER to a throne."

—Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON MELLEN and Mr. DANIEL PRATT, who are crazing enough to think Massachusetts is to produce another President, are resuming for themselves the effort which proved so unfortunate in 1856. The difference, however, between the posture of affairs at that time and at present, can hardly have impressed these unhappily benighted men. Then they occupied the Bedlam platform without a rival; now, two or three equally excited gentlemen, nominated at Baltimore, or Richmond, or San Jacinto, are competitors for Presidential honors, and with chances at least as good as those of the Massachusetts volunteers. Mayor WOOD, whose support has been sought by the Hon. Mr. MELLEN, would do well to indicate the discouraging situation in his answer.

—It is very curious how often a decided hit in any one direction leads the man who makes it into riding it as a hobby for the rest of his life. Our neighbor GREELEY affords an instructive example of this propensity. His letter to Gov. SEWARD made such a sensation that he has done little else than write letters to prominent politicians ever since. Yesterday's *Tribune* had for its leading editorial a free and easy epistle from the inevitable H. G. to Ex-Gov. HUNT, in which the most affectionate and touching exhortations alternate with historical reminiscences and satirical jeers. This sort of literature may be very effective, but it looks a little egotistical and pretentious.

—The Queen of England is a most exemplary woman. In all the relations of life, as a sovereign, as a wife, and as a mother—particularly as a mother—she excels. No better testimony to her patience—a virtue that may very well be called the crowning grace of womanhood—is needed, than the fact that she has lived a long round of years with her stupid, blundering, German Consort, and never once boxed his ears. That this forbearance arises more from a prevailing pacific disposition than from a lack of belligerent power, is fully proven by recent developments. For Her Majesty is an adept in the science of war, and a capital shot. Her performances at Wimbleton with the Whitworth rifle would not have been discreditable to the born daughter of a gun. For is it not written that by planting a bullet in the bull's-eye she hit the Lion's heart plump in the center, and drew down rounds of national applause? In addition to all this, Her Majesty links arms with Columbia in a very sisterly manner. She flatters our poor President, whom every one else abuses, and calls him her "good friend." She entrusts her eldest son to our hospitality, and only requests that we guard him against the tender mercies of our Aldermen, which are proverbially cruel. Shall not this modest request be respected? For the especial gratification of the exemplary little Queen, we feel authorized to assure her that the Prince of Wales shall be religiously preserved from contact with Councilmen and all other impurities. VAN TINE shall not lay hands upon him, BOOLE shall not bow to him, FARLEY shall not ask him to drink, if there be virtue and efficiency in our citizen soldiery, or if the Chicago Zouaves prove competent to hold an Aldermanic force at bay.

—A discussion of rather a novel character is occupying the Chicago papers. The *Times* asserts that the smallpox is virulently raging in the City, while the other journals indignantly deny the presence of even a single case of varioloid. If the reports of physicians and health-wardens may be believed, there is no ground for any such rumor; but the precise object which the *Times* seeks to attain by circulating a report so prejudicial to the interests of its own city is difficult to determine. The very improbability that a Chicago journal would endeavor to create an alarm of this kind, has made the story believed abroad, and it has been widely copied. By way of doing justice to the garden city we will state that private advices from there lead us to believe that if Chicago were as free from debts as from smallpox it would not be much troubled by Eastern creditors—that if the financial health of the city was as good as its physical, its inhabitants would have great cause to rejoice.

—American swindlers are unscrupulous enough in all conscience, yet it is questionable whether any of them would be guilty of the heartless fraud which some cockney villain has just perpetrated in London. Pretending to be a Clergyman, he called upon a lady who had a nephew in India, and without any preparation whatever, informed her that he had lately died there after a short illness. Having thus shocked and unnerved her, he went on to say that a box and a diamond ring sent to her by her nephew were at the Custom-house, but that £15 was necessary to clear the same, and that if it was not immediately forthcoming, all would be lost. In the perturbation naturally resulting from such tidings, the lady paid the money demanded, and the gentleman left, promising to return soon with the box and ring. Time passed on but he did not again make his appearance. Subsequent developments proved the whole thing to be a cruel swindle, and the Police are now looking anxiously for a villain under the guise and personification of a Clergyman. It is no difficult thing to find, but the puzzle is to get hold of the right one.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Minister McLane—His Views of Mexican Affairs—Combination Against Breckinridge in Georgia—Army News, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 23.

THE MEXICAN EMBASSY—THE FUTURE OF MEXICO.

Mr. MCLANE arrived here last Thursday evening, and left on the next morning for Peekskill, New-York, where his family is sojourning. He had a short interview with the President on Thursday night, and promised to return here at the latter part of this week. He is utterly disgusted with his position as Minister to Mexico, and does not desire to return. He thinks it possible that the Administration may accomplish something in that quarter by beginning afresh with a new man. The only hope of Mexico, however, in his opinion, appears to be in the policy of intervention, adopted by France and England since her abandonment by the American Senate.

HOW BRECKINRIDGE IS TO BE DEFEATED IN THE SOUTH.

A private letter, received here to-day, announces the terms of the union of the Douglas and Everett men, in Georgia, against BRECKINRIDGE. Each candidate will have five electors, and if the whole vote will elect either, he is to receive it. Otherwise, each will receive his five votes. This is regarded as certain to carry Georgia against BRECKINRIDGE. Similar combinations will be formed in each State, which is regarded as otherwise certain for BRECKINRIDGE.

It is understood here by those in the secret of the Administration that the Breckinridge ticket in New-York will be withdrawn, and the whole Democratic vote be given for DOUGLAS. This is deemed by the Breckinridge managers here, necessary to secure LINCOLN's defeat.

LINCOLN'S FRIENDS AT WORK.

Hon. PRESTON KING has been here ever since the adjournment of Congress, laboriously engaged in franking documents and managing the campaign on the part of Mr. LINCOLN.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut. JOHN GREEN, of the Second Dragoons, is announced as Chief of the Subsistence Department at headquarters in Utah, relieving Capt. H. F. CLARKE, Commissary of that Department, who is ordered to report in person to the Chief of his Department in Washington.

Major HENRY HILL, Paymaster, will proceed to West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, and Plattsburgh Barracks, to pay the troops at those stations. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 23.

Mr. DEFREES has commenced a suit against Mr. FORD, the printer of the House, for a share of the profits as per agreement, while Messrs. LARCOMBE and ENGLISH have sued out an injunction against Mr. FORD. Other parties are also implicated in this complicated question.

The Great Eastern.

REFUSAL OF THE BALTIMORE CITY COUNCILS TO ENCOURAGE A VISIT—THE SHIP TO GO TO PORTLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 23.

The Baltimore Board of Trade and the City Council, at an informal meeting to-day, both refused to pay any part of the bonus asked for bringing the *Great Eastern* to Annapolis Roads. If she comes, it must be on her own risk, unless the Ohio Railroad aids. Much disappointment is expressed, though many believe she will yet visit the Chesapeake. Mr. JARRETT, the Company's agent, has just informed me that she will be immediately advertised for Portland.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

PARTICULARS OF THE ACCIDENT AT MOUNTAIN STATION.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sunday, July 22.

The telegraph line is now completed to this point, and an office is opened for business.

The Overland Mail coach, with San Francisco dates to July 2, arrived at 10:30 A. M. to-day, with some of the passengers who received injuries at Mountain Station by the running away of a team.

Further particulars, gained from one of the passengers, are as follows:

The stage left Mountain Station with seven passengers besides the driver, and Mr. SPROUT, road-master in the employ of the Overland Company, who was acting as conductor. On leaving the station the driver cracked his whip, and the horses immediately started on a run, and when they arrived at the brow of the mountain the brakes were applied, but were found to be useless. In his efforts to stop the horses the driver drove from the main road, and they came in collision with a tree, literally smashing the coach in pieces, killing one man by the name of MACKAY, a drover from Cassville, Mo., on his way from California, and injuring every other person in the stage to a more or less extent. Mr. SPROUT was severely cut on the face, his nose being completely flattened. He also complains of internal injuries. Several of the injured remain here for rest until the next stage.

California dispatches are very meagre by this arrival, nothing having transpired since the last departure worthy of note.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 2—Noon.

Arrived, July 1, bark *Julia and Wilhelm*, London; 2d, French bark *Colporteur*, Bordeaux; ship *Lizzie Spaulding*, Hong Kong; British ship *St. Helena*, Hong Kong; and a Hamburg bark, name not given. Sailed, 30th, bark *Therese*, Melbourne.

There are no market reports since Saturday, and literally not an item of news since Saturday's dispatch to Vizalia.

[NOTE.—The above-mentioned dispatch, sent from San Francisco *via* Vizalia, has not been received either at Van Buren, Fort Smith or St. Louis.]

The Proposed Reception of the Prince of Wales at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, July 23.

The preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales are nearly completed. There is much excitement among all classes in view of the contemplated event. Following is the programme of the demonstration:

On the first day the Governor, Bishops, Judges, Councillors, &c., meet the Royal Party on Queen's wharf, and the different societies, headed by the Masonic body, form an escort to the Government House. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks, and the public buildings will be illuminated.

On the second day the Prince holds a levée and receives an address. There will be a regatta on Lake Quidivide, and probably the Prince will drive round the lake. In the evening there will be a grand ball, which the Prince will attend.

On the third day he embarks, and the arrangements are the same as at his landing.

The weather is beautifully clear and cool. The squadron is expected here to-morrow or Wednesday evening.

The House of Parliament is handsomely decorated. Much enthusiasm prevails.

Another Tornado at the West.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 23.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a tornado passed over this city from the northwest, unroofing several buildings and prostrating a number of trees. Boats were blown from their moorings, and considerable damage done, the amount of which is not yet ascertained. The storm lasted three minutes, and was accompanied by hail and rain.

CLEVELAND, Monday, July 23.

A tornado passed over Braceville Station, on the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, on Saturday last, entirely destroying the dépôt and several dwelling houses and barns, and killing two ladies. Large trees were uprooted and hurled through the air. The storm was very violent, and extended over an area of two miles in length and a quarter of a mile in width.

The Parana Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, July 22.

The steamship *Parana*, from New-York, arrived off this port at 11 A. M., and sailed at 1 P. M. to-day for Galway.

The Zouaves in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, July 23.

The Chicago Zouaves are creating a great sensation here. An immense crowd was attracted to the Common to-day, to witness their drill, which

strongly impressed military men, and created quite a *furore* among the thousands of spectators.

The Zouaves visit Charlestown this afternoon, as guests of the military of that city, and are expected to visit Salem to-morrow. The time of their departure South is not yet definitively fixed.

North American Saengerbund Festival.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 23.

The annual festival of the North American Saengerbund commenced here to-day. Musical Societies have already arrived from New-York, Philadelphia, Syracuse, and other Eastern and Western cities. Twenty-five societies are expected to be in attendance. The visitors to-day were received at the dépôt by the Buffalo societies, and escorted, with bands of music, through the gaily-decorated streets, to the place of meeting. The Buffalo Societies this evening gave a reception concert at St. James Hall, which was well attended. To-morrow night all the societies present join in a mammoth concert at the New-York Central Railroad Passenger Dépôt. The building will comfortably seat 10,000 persons, and it is thought that many more will be in attendance. This week is to be entirely spent in festivities.

Murder of a Police Officer—Death of a Young Girl.

BOSTON, Monday, July 23.

PERKINS H. DOW, a Police Officer in Lynn, was beaten to death last night while endeavoring to quell a fight among some Irish.

MARIETTA POLLARD, an interesting girl of fourteen years, was killed by lightning in Sharon, Mass., on Saturday.

Weather at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 23.

The weather for the past week has been unprecedentedly warm, the thermometer ranging from 100 to 106 in the shade. Between 10 and 4 o'clock on Saturday the mercury rose to 107, the highest point ever reached in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Upwards of forty deaths from heat have been reported by the Coroner since Friday.

The Weather at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, July 23.

Weather clear and fine. Thermometer 66°. Wind light S. W.

The same at Cape Race.

New Cotton.

MACON, Saturday, July 21.

The first bale of New Cotton was received here to-day, from Houston County. The class is fair.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Repulse of Miramon by the Liberals—His Retreat with Loss of Nearly all his Artillery—Defeat of Ramirez—Failure of Y. de la Torre & Co.—Financial Crisis in Mexico, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, June 28, 1860.

Since my last, of the 29th ult., you have doubtless received full details of the attack of URAGA on Guadalajara. He was wounded and taken prisoner, but his troops retreated in good order, and the loss of artillery was only two pieces. URAGA could have been saved, but he refused to leave the advance until his orders for the retreat had been executed, and this delay caused his capture. His foot was amputated the following day, and he is now a prisoner on parole in the house of Messrs. AUGSBURG & Co. Gen. DEGOLLADO wrote immediately to MIRAMON, and offered to exchange Gen. ROMULO DIAZ DE LA VEGA, Gen. CALVO, and thirty-eight other officers which had been taken prisoners in the battle near San Luis, for URAGA; but MIRAMON refused to do it,—adding in his reply to Gen. DEGOLLADO that "all these cowardly officers were not worth two broken-down horses"—("*que todos estos officiales cobardes no valen des coballos placos.*")

MIRAMON entered in Guadalajara about the end of last month, and was occupied for eight days in extorting money from the community in the way of forced loans, &c., without distinction of foreigners, and he went even so far as to put women and children in prison, so as to oblige their husbands and fathers to pay the exorbitant sums assigned to them. In this way he succeeded in collecting about $120,000, and on the 9th he left with about 6,000 men, and 40 pieces of artillery, in pursuit of the Liberals. The latter had concentrated all their forces, about 8,000 men strong, near Zapotlan, where they occupied very strong positions, and resolved to await the attack of MIRAMON.

The Liberals had named OGAZON as General-in-Chief, with Generals VALLE and ZARAGOZA as his seconds.

MIRAMON reached Sayula, which is only one league distance from Zapotlan, on the 13th inst., but found their fortifications so strong that he was afraid to attack them, and sent back to Guadalajara for reinforcements and further supplies of money. We do not know yet whether any more was sent, but suppose so, for on the 20th he made his first attack, but was repulsed with a loss of nearly 1,000 men. On the 21st he repeated his attack, but was again repulsed with a heavy loss in men and artillery, and on the 23d he commenced to retreat towards Guadalajara, closely pursued by the Liberals, who now acted on the offensive.

The Government here denies, of course, all these accounts, but acknowledges in its official paper that MIRAMON retreated on the 24th to Guadalajara, and stating as the reason that the Liberals refused to accept the battle which he offered them, and that his strategic plans obliged him to order a retreat. We have not all the particulars yet, but it seems that he lost nearly all his artillery, and arrived with only about 800 men in Guadalajara, thus showing that he has been completely routed.

In the meantime, Gen. RAMIREZ, with 1,200 men and 14 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition and armament, was on the way to join MIRAMON, but was attacked by GONZALEZ ORTEGA, with 1,500 men, near Zacatecas, at the Hacienda of Penuelas, who beat him completely, taking all his artillery and about 1,000 men prisoners. RAMIREZ escaped, with some of his officers, and arrived here a few days since, wounded. The Minister of War sent him to prison, and ordered a Court Martial to be formed to judge his behavior at the battle of Penuelas.

The destruction of these two *corps d'armée* is of the greatest importance, because it reduces the number of the Church Party's force a great deal. They have now only one division, of about 2,000 men, near Queretaro, and perhaps the same number here in this city. The Liberals, on the contrary, must be now nearly 20,000 strong, and with good artillery. The force moving on Guadalajara alone must be upwards of 12,000 men, and it is very certain that that place will soon be obliged to succumb to the Liberals, which will then leave the road to this capital entirely open.

The general impression here is that the City of Mexico will be in the hands of the Liberal Party in less than two months, and it would not surprise me if the garrison should pronounce in favor of the Liberals in a very few days.

CORONA, the Minister of War, sent this morning the Fourth Regiment to San Augustin to attack a force of the Liberals occupying that place under AURELIANO, but before reaching Coyucan, three leagues, they pronounced in favor of the Liberals, and joined the forces of AURELIANO. This occurrence became known in the city this afternoon, and of course has caused a great sensation and will have its consequences.

We have been blessed this month with another forced loan and a new contribution of one per cent. on capitals. The English merchants addressed themselves to Mr. MATHEWS, but he replied that, having broken off all relations with this Government, he can do nothing for them, and advises them, therefore, to pay the contribution under protest. Quite consolatory that! We Americans have to pay, of course without daring even to open our mouths, because our share would [illegible]ly be doubled if we dared to remonstrate; but [illegible]e Church authorities are perfectly right, if our own Government and country does not care to see their flag and their citizens insulted by this faction—why should they?

The news of the rejection of the treaty has been received here, and among the Church Party and its adherents it causes the greatest rejoicing. The Government papers are lauding the Senators who voted against it to the skies, and praising them as warm defenders of the Church and its vested rights. The sensible portion of the community has been surprised, because nobody expected such a result would attend a Treaty that gave the United States such advantages. It seems that it has been killed by the Republicans, and this is what I cannot understand, for I had supposed their sympathies were with the Liberal cause in this country, and not in favor of the Romish Church and a military dictatorship, trying to put down constitutional liberty and freedom of religion.

I hope yet that the Republican Senators will have sense enough to put aside their party feelings and consider only the welfare of their country and its relations with Mexico.

The commercial affairs of this place are getting worse every day. The creditors of J[illegible] [illegible] his proposals in regard to the extension he [illegible], but he is obliged to liquidate his affairs completely. His creditors would sell with pleasure at 60 per cent., but there are no buyers.

We have had several more failures this month, but the most important has been that of Y. DE LA TORRE & Co., the heaviest banking-house after JECKER. Their liabilities are about $2,000,000, and reported assets nearly $3,000,000. The particulars of this statement is not known yet; the first meeting of their creditors will take place on the 30th inst.

There is a general panic in town, in consequence of which a good many other houses, although perfectly safe, may be obliged to suspend their payments.

FRIDAY, June 29.—I have just time to add that our latest news is that MIRAMON has left Guadalajara, and is on his retreat back to this City. He has left Gen. CASTILLO to attempt the defence of that place. There is a rumor in town that Toluca has been taken by the Liberals under BERRIOZABAL.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER, MR. MCLANE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 17.

The United States steam-sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, Capt. FARRAGUT, called off Mobile Bay yesterday morning, the 16th, on her way to Pensacola.

She left Vera Cruz on the 10th inst., and brought up Hon. ROBERT M. MCLANE, United States Minister to Mexico, who was landed at Mobile, while the steamer proceeded on her course.

Mr. MCLANE came over to the city this morning and took the Jackson cars direct for Washington.

From him we learn that there was but little change in the political or military affairs of Mexico since our last advices from that country.

The recent engagement, of which we have had rumors by way of the Rio Grande, took place near Guadalajara, which city MIRAMON had in consequence been compelled to abandon.

The Liberal troops were commanded by Gen. OARRON, and MIRAMON was completely routed. *Guadalajara was subsequently occupied by the Liberals.*

MIRAMON himself escaped, and at last accounts was at Lagos, between Guadalajara and Guanajuato, endeavoring to make his way back to the City of Mexico.

At the capital there had as yet been no material change.

The foreign representatives, with the exception of Señor PACHECO, the newly arrived Spanish Minister, still persisted in their refusal to hold diplomatic intercourse with the Government of MIRAMON.

MIRAMON HARD PRESSED BY THE LIBERALS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 18.

The opening of the morning's mail put us in possession of still further news from Mexico. It principally concerns the late movements between the cities of Guadalajara and Guanajuato, where, at last accounts (June 28,) MIRAMON was closely pressed, with but little prospect of escape.

It appears that after his recent double defeat, in his own person and that of RAMIREZ, MIRAMON succeeded in making good his escape to the salt marshes of Sayula, where his situation at last accounts was as follows. We quote from the Bulletin of the Federal Army:

"The Liberal forces, divided into guerrilla parties, completely commanded all the roads between MIRAMON's camp and the city of Guadalajara, so that not even a courier can pass without the risk of being apprehended.

MIRAMON's friends even have but little confidence in his being able to extricate himself inasmuch as there is but one feasible road leading out of the marshes, and that leads up to the Cordilleras, which are strongly occupied by the Constitutionalists."

In the meantime, however, MIRAMON had managed to get word not only to Guadalajara, but to the City of Mexico, also, and all the available troops of both cities were marching to his assistance. Those from Mexico were under command of Gen. VELEZ, and numbered some 400 cavalry and 800 infantry, and had with them twelve pieces of artillery.

At the City of Mexico, the defeat of MIRAMON was received by the Liberals with great joy, but it does not appear that there was any outbreak.

The *Bulletin* of the Federal army condemns in very severe terms the pronunciamento of Doolado, Traconis, Vidaurri and others, in Northern Mexico, in favor of COMONFORT, and their movements looking to his return. The Tampico papers copy the article with approval.

The foreign representatives who have finally withdrawn from all diplomatic intercourse with the Government of MIRAMON, are, Mr. Matthews, of Great Britain; M. DeLaunde, of France; M. Wagner, of Prussia; Mr. Pastor, of Ecuador, and Mr. Barrio, of Guatemala and Dean of the diplomatic corps.

An extra of the *Progress* repeats the rumors mentioned by our correspondent, that ZULOAGA had escaped to DEGOLLADO's camp, and pronounced in favor of the constitutional course; also, that CHARLES MIRAMON, brother of the President, commanding the fifth battalion of the Reactionary army, had gone over to the same side.

The same paper also records a rumor that MIRAMON has escaped from the Sayula marshes, though with the loss of all his artillery, and a great part of his men. But this, like the other rumors, would seem to lack confirmation. All accounts, however, agree that his late reverses have seriously affected the fortune of the President, that his late well disciplined army is dispersed, and that if he makes good his escape to the capital, it will be comparatively alone, and with the prestige of his name very much lessened.

As to the Liberals, it is said that they now number some 12,000 to 15,000 men, with upwards of fifty pieces of artillery, and that they were preparing, as soon as a union could be effected, to march directly on the capital. "The future of the Liberal party, therefore," adds a letter, "is most hopeful, and without one of those fatal and unforeseen misfortunes of war, its speedy triumph is sure."

BY TELEGRAPH.

INVASION OF THE STATE OF CHIAPAS BY FILLIBUSTERS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 23.

By advices from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst., it appears that the State of Chiapas, in Mexico, has been invaded by a party of fillibusters from Guatemala. They burned several haciendas, and returned home with a large amount of booty. The new Spanish Minister had succeeded in inducing a number of influential persons to petition President JUAREZ to entertain proposals for peace, or, at least, for an armistice between the contending parties.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Assembling of Congress—Protestant Teachers in the Schools—Robbery of a Church—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Monday, June 4, 1860.

To-day we have been favored with a letter in the *Mercurio* from a new correspondent, writing from New-York. As his name is signed at the foot of the letter, it can be no secret. Mr. ALBERT RIOBO is the correspondent; and if future letters shall be in keeping with this first one, the readers of the *Mercurio* will have reason to congratulate themselves. It is discriminating, and yet just. It is altogether wanting in that criticizing, unbecoming and even arrogant tone, which some people in all countries like to read, but which is productive of no good. The sketch of public news is graphic and entertaining.

To-day the regular sessions of Congress commence. The Senate have voted they will meet three times a week—on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The Deputies on the three intervening days—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Sessions commence at 1 P. M. and continue, usually, till 3 or 4 o'clock. This is easy enough.

The American steamer *Powhatan* arrived on the 1st from Panama, bringing the mail which left New-York on the 5th of May, thus giving letters of less than a month's date—a thing perhaps unprecedented.

The Intendente SAAVEDRA has been absent recently. It was feared he would resign. To-day notice is given that he has returned from the capital and will resume his authority to-morrow. He is popular and gives general satisfaction.

In the recent message the President says to his fellow-citizens: "It is important on the occasion approaching to lay aside personal attachments, and commit the realization of the great idea of harmonizing liberty and order to some one who himself has faith in it, and who, separated in a measure from the clash of politics, (*la politica militante,*) may simply represent the triumph of this idea."

The correspondent of the *Mercurio*, writing from Santiago, says: "Some report that the notable words of His Excellency the President, at the close of his message, on the opening of Congress, allude to Gen. JOSE FRANCISCO GANA."

JUNE 7.—To-day the Intendente and his suite visited the United States steamer *Powhatan*, for the purpose both of seeing the vessel and returning the visit of her Captain. The ship saluted her honorable visitor.

The American Circus Company is performing at the theatre. The first night the crowd was overpowering. In fact, there was no keeping the doors. In rushed the company of the great unwashed, carrying all before them, and filling the house to a perfect jam—those who had bought tickets faring no better than those who had not. Since that the performances have rather ceased to interest the public.

The Swiss Bell-ringers and Alleghanians were performing lately at Copiapo. The papers say: "If we can't have bread, (*i. e.*, opera singers,) give us pancakes."

The Faculty of the University in Santiago has recently called the attention of the Minister of Instruction to the fact that German Protestants are engaged as teachers in the public schools established by the State, in Valdivia. [illegible] wishes of the Faculty. [illegible] the schools are [illegible] German children, those of [illegible].

JUNE 14.—This day the mail steamer *Valparaiso* arrived from Panama. No later dates than May 5 from New-York—brought by the *Powhatan*. The *Powhatan* sailed yesterday for home *via* Rio Janeiro.

The *Semana*, a weekly journal of light literature published in Santiago, which has been issued for about a year, has died a natural death.

The church of San Francisco, in the capital, was robbed three or four nights ago, by some scamps who had not the fear of the Saints before their eyes at least. "The altars of St. Francis, St. Francis of Paul, St. Buenaventura, St. Joseph, St. Peter Alcántara, and of our Lady the Virgin Mary, as well as that of the Immaculate Conception, and the Great Altar," were completely cleared out. Silver candlesticks, &c., were the chief part of the booty, with some crucifixes of solid silver. The loss in the value of the stolen articles is reckoned at several thousand dollars. No trace of the thieves has yet been obtained. Eighteen arrests have been made on suspicion.

From Buenos Ayres we hear that MITRE has been chosen Governor of the State. He nominated ALSINA Minister of Foreign Affairs, who declined. Then SARMIENTO was appointed.

DUNCAN LIVINGSTONE has an exclusive privilege for the manufacture of ice here by artificial process. Machinery is now being set up. He solicits the right of sale for this city, offering the city $6,000 per annum.

To-night the American Circus Company give a performance for the City Charity Hospital.

Mr. WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, who is here at present, has just made a donation of $1,000 in favor of the same establishment.

Congress met and received the President's Message on the 1st inst. On the 12th the House of Deputies had their first session! Thirty-eight is the number forming a quorum, and on no previous occasion has that number been in attendance. The Senate has not had any meetings at all yet.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

FROM KANSAS.

The Pike's Peak Problem—The Returning Gold Adventurers—Conflicting Reports—The Quartz said to be a Failure—The Express Company, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Saturday, July 14, 1860.

The Pike's Peak problem is not yet solved satisfactorily; the question as to whether the mines will pay or not, remains unanswered. Conflicting accounts continue to reach us—some representing everything connected with the "gold discoveries" on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, a monstrous and wicked humbug, kept up by designing persons for speculating purposes; others as respectable and worthy of belief report the mines a success, and the mines as doing well, making money fast, &c.

During this week several disappointed gold adventurers have returned from Denver City, and are now *en route* to their homes in the States. They bring rather discouraging news, reporting great suffering in the mines, a scarcity of money and provisions, and the quartz crushers, of which nearly two hundred have been taken out, at an average cost of $7,000 each, (amounting in the aggregate to nearly a million and a half dollars) a total failure—not adapted to the work required.

The quartz-rock is said to be much harder than that of California, and instead of submitting itself to be pounded to atoms by the heavy pestles of the crushers, it smashes up the machinery at a ruinous rate.

The experience of one man who went out early in the spring is but that of several others. He took out a steam-engine with a nine-stamp crusher attached, paying ten cents per pound for its transportation from the Missouri River to the mountains. When on the ground, it cost him six hundred dollars additional to put it in running order. He ran the machine for four days, during which time he succeeded in breaking the nine stamps or pestles, rendering the whole affair useless, and getting about seven dollars in gold dust. It is perhaps useless to add that the proprietor thereof became disheartened, sold out for a small sum, and returned to the States disgusted with all mining operations at Pike's Peak.

Another side of the story is, that the gentleman above referred to took out an inferior crusher, employed inferior mechanics to put it up and run it, and as a natural consequence a smash and a failure followed:

The Rocky Mountain *News* of the 4th inst. says:

"Many are still leaving for the States, but not yet one half the number of arrivals. The fact is, there is no stampede, properly speaking—no excitement nor prospects of any, unless it be occasioned by new discoveries.

As an evidence of the general feeling, we see daily those who are returning to the States selling off their outfits at auction, and realizing nearly retail store prices for them. Gold pans being under the hammer from one and a quarter to two dollars each, which would not be the case if there was anything approaching a stampede."

The *News* makes a favorable report of the doings of the several quartz mills in operation.

The Pike's Peak Express continues to arrive and depart to and from Denver tri-weekly, averaging from 15 to 20 passengers a week, at $100 each. The mail to Denver is very large. The Express receives for each letter twenty-five cents, and each paper ten cents; their receipts for mail matter alone is said to be about $3,000 per week.

The miners are very indignant because of the failure of the Post-office Department to establish a regular mail from the Missouri River to Denver City, and subjecting them to the extortion of the Express Company.

An immense amount of merchandise and machinery is conveyed to the mines by regular freighters. The largest are JONES & CARTWRIGHT, of this city. They have sent out eleven trains of twenty-six wagons each. The first one left here on the 23d of April—has returned, and will leave for Denver again next week. They employ for the transportation of merchandise to Denver, Colorado and mountain cities 300 men, 40 mules, 3,400 oxen, and 275 wagons, and have shipped to date 1,650,000 lbs. Each train will make two trips during the season, equaling 600 men, 80 mules, 6,800 oxen, 550 wagons, and 3,300,000 lbs. freight.

Among the heaviest shippers figure Messrs. LEWISH, TAPPAN & Co., Denver and Colorado cities.

I understand that JONES & CARTWRIGHT have received nearly fifty tons consigned to them.

In addition to the above-named freighters there are several others from Atchison, St. Joe, Kansas City, this and other points on the river. It is estimated that 1,200 teams have left the Missouri River for the mountains since the 1st of April, conveying to the mines almost every article of comfort and convenience, machinery and provisions. At the warehouse of JONES & CARTWRIGHT, to-day, I saw furniture, preserved fruit, stationary, &c., consigned to parties in Denver City; also, 160 casks of nails from Pittsburgh, Pa., for TAPPAN & Co.; a printing office for COLEMAN & Co., Denver City.

This city, of late, has been visited with severe conflagrations, desolating some of its principal streets with the remains of storehouses, &c. But little building going on. The city has not yet recovered from the effects of the money crisis and its own rapid growth. There are buildings enough apparently for all practical purposes. The wholesale groceries are doing a good business, while dry goods, &c., seem to be a drug in the market.

The weather is warm and sultry.

Yours, JACQUES.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

Among the general orders promulgated yesterday, by the War Department, is one directing the removal from the Presidio, San Francisco, of Company I. Third Artillery, which is to proceed at once to Honey Lake Valley, for the protection of the inhabitants of that region. Supplies for the command are to be furnished by the Chief Commissary.

The Chief Officer of Subsistence of the Department of Utah is to be Lieut. GREEN, to whom Capt. CLARK will turn over all Government property for which he is accountable. The detachment of troops which accompanies him is to remain at Camp Floyd until further orders.

The War Department has just received dispatches from the following troops, *en route* to New Mexico: First sub-column, consisting of five companies of Seventh Infantry and one of the First Dragoons, arrived at Sulphur Springs, 135 miles from Camp Floyd, on the 31st of May. Aggregate of command, 408 men. Second sub-column, 238 men, under Maj. J. LYONS, arrived at Bay River, U. S., on the 15th of May. Fourth sub-column, five companies of Fifth Infantry, 364 men, were on the Washita Mountains, 135 miles from Camp Floyd, on the 30th of May. Capt. SELDEN's command left Camp Floyd in May. It consists of two companies of Fifth and Tenth Infantry; they are at Green River.

Over three hundred hands were taken on at the Brooklyn Navy-yard during the latter part of last week, to work on the steam-frigates *Roanoke* and *Susquehanna*. We understand that the detailing of the latter for the Mediterranean Squadron has not caused the preparations of the *Richmond*, at Norfolk, to be suspended. The officers ordered to the latter are expected here.

Our correspondent on board the *Pawnee* writes, that the comparative failure of that vessel will probably lead to the dispatch of the *Richmond*, to the Mediterranean as originally intended.

Advices have been received from the United States steamers *Mohawk* and *Water Witch*, at Key West, where they put in to coal, &c., on the 8th of July. The *Water Witch* and *Wyandotte* on the south side of Cuba, have 560 miles of a cruising station; and on the north coast the *Mohawk* and *Crusader* have 420 miles to look out for.

About $64,000 will be paid this week to the ship's company of the *Macedonian*, at Portsmouth, N. H. The officers are detached.

The Great Meteor of Friday.

From all parts of the country, as far as our exchange papers have had time to reach us, we receive accounts of the great meteor of Friday last, seen about the same time that it was visible in this City, and presenting the same appearances. It is amusing to notice how persistently the spectators, hundreds of miles apart, agree that the marvelous visitor was only a short distance above them. The only diversity in their respective descriptions, is that in some places an explosion was heard, while in others it was inaudible. From present accounts, we should judge it to have been from forty to forty-five miles high. We append some remarks from the Albany *Journal* of last evening:

"The meteor of Friday night was seen everywhere throughout this State and throughout New-England, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. It was certainly visible over a [illegible] thousand miles in length and five hundred in width, and perhaps over a still larger one. Its size and distance cannot be computed with any accuracy until we know the most distant points at which it was visible. As it was in full view at Boston and Newport, it must have also been seen from the ocean. We shall have to await the arrival of vessels from sea before knowing how far east it was visible. How far west, north and south it could be seen we shall soon learn from the mails. All sorts of wild statements are put forth, one authority stating that it was two hundred feet high, another thirty or forty miles, another several thousand miles. When the extreme points at which it was observed are known, its height and size can be computed. The exact height of the meteor may not, at first thought, seem important, yet in reality it involves the whole theory as to the nature of these phenomena. The commonly received scientific opinion is that they are solid bodies moving in space, which take fire on coming in contact with the earth's atmosphere, and are either consumed or else extinguished by passing out of it. But this theory requires that all meteors shall be within fifty miles of the earth, since the atmosphere extends no higher. If meteors are proved to be more than fifty miles high, some other theory must be devised to account for them. The present case, therefore, affords an excellent opportunity to test this question. All the descriptions concur as to the appearance of the meteor, which seems to have presented precisely the same aspect wherever seen. There is a discrepancy, however, as to its final disappearance, some avowing it to have been silent, others that it was accompanied by an explosion. This point is worthy of careful examination. The precise time of its observation at its different points, if compared, may throw some light on its distance and speed. Scientific men will do well to make the most of this meteor, as one of such magnitude, and affording such facilities for investigation, hardly occurs twice in a lifetime.

The meteor was seen, under very favorable circumstances, from the Catskill Mountain House plateau. It seemed to those at that point to be within a few feet of them, and appeared to strike in the valley. Those who saw it, in the neighborhood of Poughkeepsie, on the river, deemed it so near that they feared it would strike the smoke-pipes of the steamers. Wherever seen it was believed to be but a very short distance above the earth, and everyone supposed it struck somewhere in their immediate neighborhood."

Interesting from Hayti.

PROSPECT OF A WAR WITH SAN DOMINGO.

By the brig *Helen Jane*, Capt. ROGERS, from St. Domingo city, we have dates to the 6th inst. Business was very dull. The health of the place good.

About 3,000 emigrants had arrived from Venezuela. Gen. SANTANA was on the line between Hayti and St. Domingo, with 3,000 troops, and ready to declare war against the Haytiens, on account of Gen. GEFFRARD trespassing on his dominions. A skirmish had taken place at Cercado on June 30. The British Consul, Mr. T. W. WOOD, had gone by the request of the Haytiens to settle the difficulties arising from an attempt to raise the value of the paper money, and from other causes.

THE CONFESSION OF HARDEN.—This document, says the Newark *Advertiser*, is a very unsatisfactory production, adding scarcely anything to our knowledge of the criminal and his career beyond the facts developed on the trial and subsequently made public. The only new matter is some correspondence between HARDEN and his family, after his conviction. The confession contains none of those disgusting revelations which were anticipated, and is a mere record of HARDEN's external life. Concerning his connection with Miss DORLAND—his wife afterwards—the impression sought to be created is that the engagement and marriage were thrust on him by his mother-in-law. The poisoning of his wife is openly confessed, but occupies only a little over a page, and merely confirms what has heretofore been published. He administered arsenic to her on an apple, saying it was a powder to prevent pregnancy. Several times afterwards he gave it to her. Little is said concerning HARDEN's feelings, except that after the murder he was haunted by fear and remorse.

The Philipsburgh *Standard* relates that to his other crimes HARDEN added that of forgery. He endeavored to get cashed at the Easton Bank a check for $1,000, with the name of JOHN I. BLAIR, President of the Belvidere Bank, forged upon it. The Bank officers, through caution, would not cash the check, and HARDEN then presented it at the Phillipsburgh Bank, where the forgery was detected, but no measures were taken to arrest HARDEN, who was unknown to the officers of the bank. The affair took place on the very day on which HARDEN purchased the poison to kill his wife. His identity with the person offering the check would not have been discovered had he not confessed it to the Sheriff. It is probable that he intended to use the money, had he obtained it, to escape after committing the murder.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND CAPT. ANDERSON'S SLAVE.—Commenting on an article in the *Commercial Advertiser*, relating to the alleged attempt, on the part of certain Abolitionists, on Saturday last, to entice away the "body servant" or slave of Capt. ANDERSON, of the Savannah Blues, now on a visit to this City, the Albany *Journal* says:

"There are times when the public are inconvenienced for the want of laws suited to an offence. Tampering with servants under such circumstances is one of the occasions. None but favored and trusted slaves would have been brought North. There is nothing in the condition of *that* class which claims sympathy. Persons who attempt to beguile them away from their duty deserve the "Whipping Post" and "Stocks." Every slave stolen under such mean, hang-dog circumstances, aggravates the bitterness between the North and South, while it seriously injures tens of thousands at home, by increasing the distrust and severity of masters."

SUICIDE OF A MAN SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE—PROBABLY A NEW YORK PHYSICIAN.—Coroner CAREW was called upon yesterday (July 20) to hold an inquest upon the body of a man named GOCH, who had committed suicide by taking a quantity of hydrocyanic acid. The body was found yesterday morning, lying on the side of the Lebanon Turnpike, a short distance from Arondale, and by its side a wine-glass and a bottle partially filled with deadly poison. From sundry papers found in the pockets of the deceased, it is supposed that he was a physician, but being a stranger in the City, without friends, and without the immediate means to gain a livelihood, he chose rather to die than live a life of comparative want. He was apparently about 75 years of age, and was probably a former resident of New-York City. A letter recommending him as a competent physician, from a Mr. GRAHAM, of New-York, was among the papers found in the pockets of GOCH, and establishing the supposition of his once having lived in that City. Further than these facts, nothing of his history or to whom he was related could be learned.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Sunday morning, at about 2 o'clock, the dwelling-house of THOMAS H. PATERSON, herdsman and steward of Hon. A. B. CONGER, at Waldberg, near Haverstraw, N. Y., was consumed by fire, and five lives were lost. Beside Mr. PATERSON and his family, there were several other inmates in the house, farm hands, who boarded with him, making in all fifteen persons. THOS. LONG, assistant herdsman, first discovering the fire, gave the alarm by loud cries, and rushed into the several rooms to arouse and save the sleeping inmates. The fire had, however, gained such headway as to render his efforts in some cases unavailing, and not only were four others burned in their chambers, but he, too, fell a victim while in the discharge of his noble, self-imposed duty. JOHN BLACKHURST was one of the men burned, but the names of the others are unknown. The total loss is $18,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE CANADIANS AND THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Canadians take their disappointment with indifferent grace. The Toronto *Leader* says: "We are again to be disappointed. At least we fear we are. The monster ship, we take it, is not to visit Portland, notwithstanding the assurance of the Directors that she would go to that port after remaining for about a month in New-York. It is hardly within the range of probability that in the interim between the 1st and 16th of August, she will go to Portland and return to New-York. Such treachery on the part of the Directors is utterly incomprehensible, and is deserving of the severest reprobation."

[Advertisement.]

$409,000 IN BONDS.

$2,000 IN CASH.

THE RECENT FIRE IN NORWICH.

NORWICH & WORCESTER R. Co.'s OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., July 19, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 14th inst. a destructive fire entirely consumed the dépôt building of this Company, which was 200 feet long and 61 feet wide. Your Safe was in the Treasurer's office, on the second floor. It affords me pleasure to inform you that the Safe manufactured by you, containing books and papers of the Company, has proved all that you ever claimed for it. The Safe was full, containing a part of our most important books, bonds and papers, which were well preserved, with the writing uninjured.

Yours respectfully,
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—the most reliable and perfect protection from Fire now known—can be purchased only of the subscribers:

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$1,000 REWARD is still offered to any person who can prove that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

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JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

Thousands who suffer with bilious attacks, producing racking headaches, dizziness, nausea, &c., can be permanently cured by using HOLLOWAY'S Pills. They contain no calomel, and yet never fail to give sure and speedy relief.

This Immense SUMMER STOCK.

The last we shall offer in this stand will be CLOSED OUT at a great REDUCTION OF PRICES.

As we have concluded to clear out our entire stock before removal.

It consists of a large and complete variety of all the latest styles of SUMMER CLOTHING, SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Those who have not yet completed their Summer wardrobe, or strangers visiting the City, will find now A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to purchase their Summer clothing, &c., &c., AT LOW FIGURES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The New Store of BALL, BLACK & CO. IS NOW OPEN and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale, Broadway, corner Prince-st. H. BALL, W. BLACK, E. MONROE.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Twenty-five Thousand Gross Sold in One Year. The immense sale and popularity of WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has caused every charlatan in the country to go into the manufacture of some sort of preparation for the Hair.

If you want a genuine Hair Restorative buy Prof. O. J. Wood's.

His article, at an expense of over two hundred thousand dollars, has been introduced into every part of the Union, and now, after a test of six years, the verdict has been pronounced unanimously by the whole people, in its favor.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

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Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

VAN HOUTEN.—In this City, on Monday, July 23, FREDERICK PARSONS, infant son of Daniel B. and the late Emilie F. Van Houten, aged 8 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 50 Leroy-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Fishkill for interment on Wednesday morning, in the 7 o'clock boat.

GOODRIDGE.—In this City, suddenly, on Monday, July 23, Mrs. HANNAH GOODRIDGE, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 21 West 18th st., on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, July 21, MARIA, only child of Wm. W. and Mary J. Young, aged 1 year, 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the parents are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 51 Charlton-st., on Tuesday morning, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HARRIS.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, July 22, Mrs. EMELINE SMITH, wife of Thomas J. Harris, Esq., of Claremont, New-Hampshire, and oldest daughter of Gen. Fred. Smith, of Stratford, Vt.

☞ New-Hampshire and Vermont papers please copy.

SCHWARZWAELDER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 23, at 1 o'clock, Mrs. EMMA E., wife of William Schwarzwaelder, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 350 Bridge-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and Portsmouth, N. H., papers please copy.

LANGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, July 22, CHARLES C., only son of De Witt C. and Eliza Langdon, aged 3 years, 7 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 43 Huntington-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, June 24, at 4 o'clock.

FIELD.—At Port Chester, on Saturday, July 21, EDWARD FIELD, aged 43 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, (Tuesday,) July 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PIGOTT.—At Glencove, L. I., on Sunday, July 22, of consumption, MERGARETTA, wife of George Pigott, aged 31 years, 1 month and 11 days.

RILEY.—At Montrose, Penn., on Monday, July 23, ADELAIDE RILEY, daughter of the late Isaac Riley, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Brooklyn, (Harrison-st.,) on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Her friends and relatives are invited to attend.

OVERTON.—At Port Jefferson, L. I., on Friday, July 20, WM. C. OVERTON, Esq., in the 77th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 347, July 23 1860.

70, 18, 39, 45, 37, 31, 34, 43, 67, 4, 42, 3.

Class No. 348, July 23, 1860.

32, 29, 8, 4, 69, 76, 42, 12, 38, 53, 77, 56, 22, 25.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 23, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

NOW GOOD DIGESTION WAITS ON APPETITE, AND HEALTH ON BOTH.—But good digestion is a rarity in this country. Dyspepsia is as common among us, and as general, if not as fatal, as consumption. And yet every man and woman in the land have within their reach a sure and swift remedy for this disease, and all the complaints that it engenders. No case in which HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have failed to effect a cure of this distressing and, if neglected, dangerous ailment, is within the knowledge of any human being. And why? Because no such case has ever occurred. The stomach strengthened, revitalized and toned by this celebrated recuperant, must perform the work of digestion, and thoroughly adapt the food it receives to the support of the system. Hence it relieves all pain and uneasiness in the digestive organs, consolidates the flesh, gives elasticity and vigor to the muscle, and reinforces, as with new life, all the animal powers.

PURGE THE SYSTEM—PURIFY THE BLOOD, and avoid Summer Complaints, and Fevers and sickness, by using THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS, Price 25 cents a box. Sold at the Graefenberg Medical Institution, NO. 2 BOND-ST., NEW YORK, By all druggists, and at No. 12 Park row, New-York. The leading physicians and Professors of Medical Colleges state that these Pills possess medicinal properties superior to any others.

CATHARINE-STREET.—ALL PERSONS INterested in property in and adjacent to said street will find a remonstrance to the widening of the same at W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.'S, No. 4 Chatham-square.

PARLOR FURNITURE WANTED—SUFFIcient for a suite of rooms in a good house; must be in good condition, and at a moderate price. Address W. X. W., Box No. 100 Times Office.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.

EVIDENCE IN FAVOR.

The following testimonials are among many which have been received by the proprietors as voluntary tributes from ladies of the highest intelligence, character, and social position, and from other sources, which speak for themselves:

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After a careful examination of French's Conical Washing Machine, and having subjected it to practical use, I am fully prepared to indorse it in all respects. It is simple, easily managed, and thorough in its work, and accomplishes the labor that formerly occupied a day in less than two hours. The most delicate fabric is washed without injury, while the coarsest toweling is thoroughly cleansed. It is an equal economizer of the wear and tear of clothing and the time and strength of servants. I am convinced that it is one of woman's most valuable auxiliaries, and should be placed in every home. Nothing could induce me to be without one, now that I have ascertained its value.

MRS. S. S. RANDALL, No. 143 Lexington-av.

I have one of French's Conical Washing Machines, and have no hesitation in stating that it is one of the most valuable labor-saving devices ever introduced into the household. MRS. FRANK LESLIE.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860. No. — 22d-st.

No. 86 EAST 19TH ST., June 29, 1860.

Messrs. FRENCH—*Gentlemen:* I have used one of French's Conical Washing Machines several weeks, and take great pleasure in confirming the merits claimed for it as a perfectly satisfactory washer. It saves me the price of a washerwoman every week.

MRS. ABEL STEVENS.

NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE, July 3, 1860.

We have used French's Conical Washing Machine several times in our family, and have satisfied ourselves that it is an easily-worked, durable, rapid, safe and thorough worker, saving much time and labor. In fact, it fully sustains the meritorious character claimed by its proprietors for it.

Very respectfully, and greatly obliged, yours,
To Messrs. P. & R. FRENCH. GEO. JONES.

OFFICE OF WHEELER & WILSON'S MANUFACTURING CO., No. 505 Broadway, New-York, July 6, 1860.

To Messrs. P. & R. FRENCH—*Gentlemen:* My wife has used French's Conical Washing Machine; is much pleased therewith and pronounces it the only washing machine of any practical value that she has ever used, as I do myself. J. O. WOODS.

PRICE $10.

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HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

SOME YEARS AGO THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY regarding Graefenberg Medicines was received from high literary and religious authority:

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor New-York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to be by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that *they present evidences of genuineness*, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

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☞ *Dr. BRIDGE will attend to professional calls and receive patients at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute.* He may also be consulted by letter.

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THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
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THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
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Slave-Traders and their Bail.

RENEWED EFFORT TO RELEASE DA COSTA ON BAIL—ARREST FOR PERJURY.

Five several attempts have now been made to obtain the release of Benrico Da Costa upon bail, before the United States Commissioners, each of the persons offering themselves as security having been rejected as incompetent, while the last, Wm. D. Haight, was yesterday arrested upon a warrant charging him with perjury, and was committed in default of $8,000 bonds. Mr. Haight, who claimed to own two houses, one in Morton-street, and the other in Fourth-street, underwent a searching examination yesterday before United States Commissioner Newton, Mr. Wilcoxon conducting the case for the Government, and Mr. Donohue being counsel for DaCosta. Copies of several papers were offered in evidence to prove that judgments and other liabilities against Haight had been discharged. One of these was a judgment of $120 60 against Charles Lent and Wm. D. Haight, satisfied and discharged March 9, 1858. Another of $737 40, of Jacob L. Dodge against Wm. D. Haight, which was satisfied Feb. 9, 1858; another, a receipt of J. E. Hewelling for $70, paid N. Mackey on Wm. D. Haight's bond, June 16, 1860.

Robert W. Andrews was called and sworn for the defence. He testified that he had made thorough search in the Register's Office for incumbrances on the property of Haight in Morton-street, extending from Jan. 1, 1850, to this date. He found two unsatisfied mortgages to Julia A. Hewelling—one for $1,200, dated April 15, 1853, and another for $800, dated Dec. 20, 1859. These were all he found against Wm. D. Haight's property. He found several others which had been satisfied; and a mortgage recited of $2,500, made by Wm. Foster and wife to Joseph Hewlett, on this property. There was a satisfaction to Wetmore and Brown, which has not been placed on record.

Lindley A. Miller, counsel for Haight in former cases, was called, who identified Haight, but generally declined to answer questions touching their business relations, on the ground that it would be a violation of professional confidence. He declined to state whether Haight was owing his firm (Stoutenberg & Miller) any money, or whether there were any suits pending against him.

J. A. Demarest, from the Sheriff's Office, was sworn, and exhibited an execution made in that office June 29, 1860, in favor of Robert L. Wright, against Wm. D. Haight.

Mr. Donohue objected to the introduction of the papers, as they were not proved.

Witness stated that he attended to the Sheriff's business, and there was no stay of proceedings in the case, so far as he knew; in the ordinary course of business, the papers came to his desk, and he would have known if there had been any notice of a stay of execution. Witness then attempted to ask Haight if he had any property, but Mr. Donohue told him not to answer.

Mr. Kemp, connected with the District-Attorney's office, was then recalled, and gave the results of his searches in the Register's office. He had discovered that the property No. 25 Fourth-street was transferred to Haight and Abram Hyatt by Arnold Nelson, subject to a mortgage from Wm. Foster and wife to Joseph Hewlitt of $2,500, which Haight and Hyatt agreed to pay, the consideration being $4,000, and the deed bearing date Feb. 13, 1856. He found the consideration expressed in the deed of Timothy Carpenter to Wm. D. Haight for No. 13 Morton-street to be $4,500, bearing date Jan. 2, 1850. This property was taken subject to a mortgage executed by Timothy Carpenter to the executors of Philo Lewis, to secure the payment of $1,200. He also found a mortgage Wm. D. Haight to Julia A. Hewelling for $1,200, conditioned to be paid April 15, 1858, and dated April 15, 1853. It is upon the Morton-street property. He found another mortgage from Wm. D. Haight to John A. Stoutenberg, dated June 27, 1860, to secure the payment of $350 in sixty days from date, upon both the Fourth and Morton-street houses. He found another mortgage from Haight to Samuel C. Kipp of June 22, 1860, to secure $1,250, to be paid Sept. 20, 1860. This last was also upon the property in Morton-street and that in Fourth-street. The size and valuation of the houses and lots, as exhibited by the books in the Tax-office, were not encouraging, although Mr. Donohue offered to prove that they were together worth from $10,000 to $12,000.

The District Attorney here rested, and asked that the application to bail be peremptorily dismissed. The circumstances surrounding this case were such as should make the Commissioner very cautious how the declarations of these parties are received. There had been repeated attempts to put forward irresponsible parties for bail, and the most outrageous declarations had been made.

The Commissioner said in view of what had been developed upon the examination, he should not feel justified in taking Haight as bail in the case, nevertheless, he thought it due to him, if he could reconcile the discrepancies which had been brought forward, that he should have the opportunity.

Mr. Donohue proposed to prove that the property was worth $12,000, and that the judgment to Kipp had been satisfied.

The case was adjourned to 12 o'clock to day. Haight was then taken under arrest by Deputy Marshal Dewdigan, upon a warrant for perjury, and Commissioner Morrel held him to bail in $8,000, in default of which he was committed.

United States Commissioner's Office.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF SAILORS.

Frederick Hodges, second mate of ship *Ellen Austin*, was arrested upon a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Stilwell, charged with cruel and unusual punishment of a seaman named Henry Jones. Upon the examination Jones testified that on one occasion, while he with several other shipmates was aloft reefing topsails, one of them made a remark which caused him to laugh. This was interpreted by the second mate as a laugh at him, and when the men came down, while the others were sent forward, he, Jones, was taken into the cabin. He was seized by the first mate, James Kennedy, who bent his body forward and held his head between his knees. While in this posture, Hodges pulled up Jones' shirt and beat him on the bare back with ratline stuff, in one end of which was the usual eyesplice. His back was badly cut and bruised, and retains the black marks to this day. Shortly afterwards Hodges met him on the deck, when he knocked him down with his fist, and while he was lying helpless on deck, kicked him in the face with his sea boots until Jones' eyes were both closed and his face covered with blood. Two other men swore to the truth of Jones' statement. Hodges said he had a witness who was sick in the hospital, and the Commissioner adjourned the case to give defendant time to find his witness. Meantime, Hodges was committed to the Tombs.

The Case of Hoffman.

THE PRISONER FINDS BAIL.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. *Frederick Hoffman.*—The prisoner in this case was again brought up on *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of giving bail. Mr. Edward B. Wesley, one of the proprietors of the New-York Times, became surety on each of the four bonds, in an aggregate sum of $10,000. The prisoner was then discharged from custody.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Brandle* vs. *Brandle.*—Divorce granted; custody of the child to the mother, and alimony of $3 per week.

Roberts vs. Terry.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Slave-Trade.

THE NEGROES AT KEY WEST—THEIR EMBARKATION—A SUSPICIOUS ARRIVAL.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 18th has late intelligence from Key West. The *Courier* says:

"A passenger by the steamer which brought our advices expressed much surprise relative to the story in the papers of the rescue of a portion of the negroes at Key West, and of their being carried off. He assured us positively that there is not a particle of truth in the report. Every negro brought into Key West so far has been accounted for by the United States Marshal, who is a vigilant officer. There was an intimation that such an attempt would be made, but the slightest fear was never entertained that it would be successful. A strict guard was kept up day and night, consisting of a police force of the citizens and a detachment of United States Marines, and, in addition to this, a United States man-of-war was in port most of the time, so that none but the most foolhardy would attempt a rescue under such circumstances. After the intimation alluded to was given, the guard was doubled, and four field pieces were mounted on a small garrison erected for the purpose, two of the pieces pointing towards the sea, and two towards the town. A picket-fence was also erected around the sheds containing the Africans, and sentry-boxes raised at proper distances near the inclosure. The first cargo bound for re-shipment to Africa was taken on board a vessel chartered for that purpose, on the 3d of July, and sailed a few days after. The second vessel arrived at Key West on the 13th, and had her cargo on board by the 14th. After completing her cargo, the ship attempted to get out to sea, but was detained by a calm. Our informant further states that the scene witnessed on the Africans taking their departure was truly heart-rending. They begged upon their knees, threw themselves down, and by signs, in every possible way, communicated their repugnance to going back. Such as had picked up a few English words, spoke for themselves and the rest, asking the Physician and Marshal to allow them to remain, and let the citizens do whatever they wished with them. No man could have witnessed the departure without feeling that it was a great wrong and an act of inhumanity in sending them back to their own country. And the negroes had the intelligence to comprehend it. It was also stated positively that two, at least, of the negroes who had been captured on the brig *Echo* and returned, were among the number brought into Key West."

F. J. Moreno, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida, has informed the Department of the Interior of the arrival at Key West on the 28th ult. of the ship *Castillian*, one of the three vessels chartered by the American Colonization Society, for the purpose of transporting to Liberia a portion of the Africans held in custody by him. On the day of his arrival he delivered 376 Africans, and on the day following 24 more, making a total of 400. The *Castillian* left that port on the 20th of June. The other two chartered vessels had not reached the port at the time of writing, and he awaited their arrival with great anxiety. The mortality among the Africans continued without abatement, principally from the cargo of the bark *William*, the second vessel captured by the cruisers. The whole number of deaths up to date, of both sexes, was 280.

Under the head of "Suspicious," the *Key of the Gulf* records the arrival of twelve seamen, taken from a schooner off Crocker's Reef, as follows: "The smack *Princess* arrived here on the 11th inst., with twelve seamen, taken from a schooner off Crocker's Reef, who represent themselves as the crew of the bark *Adela*, of New-York, from the Brazils for New-Orleans, which they say took fire off the eastern channels of the Bahamas, and was abandoned by them; that they were subsequently picked up by a Spanish coaster and taken to Matanzas, from whence they took passage in the first mentioned schooner for this place. But their stories do not agree. Perhaps the most plausible story is, that they are a part of the crew of the ship *Montague*, which lately landed a cargo of Africans to the eastward of Matanzas.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

En Route for Halifax—Uniformed Officials—Preparations, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Friday, July 20, 1860.

This is the last letter I shall write to you from Quebec, for I intend to post it as I am on my way to the cars for Portland. It is, perhaps, a little singular that one should have to pass through Maine, on the route between Quebec and Halifax, but such is the quickest way of getting from the one place to the other. From Quebec to Portland is one day's journey, from Portland to St. Johns, New-Brunswick, another, and thence to Halifax it taxes the greater part of two.

One of the oddest things in connection with the *etiquette* to be observed when the Prince is here, is that a uniform is to be worn by the civil servants of the crown. The people in the Provinces have hitherto been free from all such red-taped, black-braided nonsense, but *nous allons changer tout çela*. The Attorneys-General, the Public Works and Crown Lands' Commissioners, and all the other Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments are to don a dress not unlike that of Policeman A. 1, and to wear swords stuck into little scabbards like pen-holders. They don't like, but can't help it. You may be sure that as soon as the Prince's back is turned, off will go the livery of office.

They have christened the Parliament Houses here "the Prince's Palace," and are fitting them up neatly throughout. The rooms for the Prince and for the Duke of Newcastle will be very finely furnished, and the chairs, sofas, *etageres*, &c., will all be made of American woods, principally black walnut.

It would be well for the health and appearance of the Canadian cities if Princes were to come every year, for the much needed repairs to the streets, sidewalks, &c., are being made now, everywhere. Here they are actually scraping the sides of the mountain clean. In Montreal they are graveling even the back streets. In Toronto and Hamilton the Corporations are similarly busy. Next season I suppose the taxpayers will grumble, though they are now so willing to rush into expenditure.

At Ottawa the lumberers are proposing to get up a novel sort of display. They talk of manning a hundred canoes, each crew in uniform, with banners flying. The largest canoe will be for the Prince, the others for members of his suite, and the whole are intended to proceed together as far as Deep River or Lake Duchesne.

FIRES IN THE JERSEY PINES—IMMENSE DAMAGE.—For about ten days serious fires have been burning in the pine forests of New-Jersey, and many square miles of timber have been burned over. In some instances dwellings have shared the fate of the woods, and their occupants have been compelled to fly for their lives. There are no less than four of these fires burning, the most serious of which appears to be ten or fifteen miles southwest of the Weymouth station, on the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Between this point and some distance below Egg Harbor City the flames have extended, and south of the last named place there seems to be a semi-circle of burning woods. East of Egg Harbor City the fire has come up to the line of the railroad, and the ruins of trees are smouldering for some distance along the track. The travel along the road has not been interfered with by the fires, and it is not probable that it will be impeded. The fires have originated from coalings and from sparks from the locomotives. There is no possibility of the flames being extinguished until sufficient rain falls to accomplish it. At Atlantic City the fires assume a formidable appearance. The cloud of smoke, reaching a line many miles in extent, arises to such a height as to spread over the western heavens and beyond the zenith, and it gives the sun, during the last half hour of the day, a murky appearance. The extent of the fires may be judged from the fact that the smoke so plainly visible at Atlantic arises some twenty miles distant from there. The cinders from burning brush have been carried by the wind clear to the sea, and the banks of the inlet at Atlantic are lined with blackened rubbish from the fires. The dry weather has rendered the woods very combustible.—*Newark Mercury, 23d.*

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup*, *gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats*, *game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

F. Y. T.—AT PALACE GARDEN TO-MORROW, (Wednesday Evening.) GEORGE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE.—By FRANCIS COPCUTT. Royal 12mo, price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF RICH SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
To be sold during July and August.
At half the cost of importation.

1,000 Black Lace Points, from $7.
1,000 French Lace Mantillas, from $3.
1,000 Black Silk Mantillas, from $6.
1,000 Barege Anglais Dusters, from $1.
1,000 Summer Cloth Traveling Cloaks, from $3.
500 Complete Traveling Suites, from $4.
Also, very rich Silk and Guipure Lace Mantillas,
New Autumnal Black Silk Mantillas and Shaw lettes
And Novelties in Cloth and Velvet Cloaks.
The finest goods in the City, and all at popular prices,
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO., Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Buildings, (a few doors from Broadway.)

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.
Will open on MONDAY, July 23, a large assortment of Medallion Case Setts, of the newest designs. Also, a variety of Medallion Lace Collars. We have a few more of those Worked Bands left
At 15 cents each, worth 25 cents.
At 20 cents each, worth 37½ cents.
At 25 cents each, worth 50 cents.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GRAY POPLINS.
SILK AND LINEN JASPER POPLINS,
Reduced to 4s. per yard; former price, 6s.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, of every description,
Reduced, Reduced, Reduced.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Having marked down their stock of MUSLIN DRESS GOODS much below cost, call the attention of those ladies who have not yet finished their Summer purchases to great bargains in Summer Dress Goods.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
One block below St. Nicholas' Hotel.
A superior assortment of Muslin and Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, of the most approved manufacture; Flannels, Quilts, Toweling, Damasks, Napkins, Doylies &c., &c.
An extensive stock of Drawer Goods
Constantly on hand at Lowest Prices.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF SUMMER CLOAKS,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
SUMMER GARMENTS
Selling off without regard to cost.
N. B.—Traveling Suits made to order
At shortest notice.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY,
Is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers, fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the pantentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS DIRECT from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles &c., &c. N. B.—400 nice fitting Corsets at $1—worth $2 50, at ELGER'S, No. 382 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

CLOTHING.

A CARD.—MERCHANT TAILORS HAVING from $100 to $2,000 worth of new clothing on hand, and willing to dispose of it at a fair price, will meet with a cash purchaser by sending their address to THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JULY 21, IN SEVENTEENTH-st., between 4th and 2d avs., or in a 4th-av. omnibus, a lady's GOLD HUNTING-WATCH, CHAIN AND CHARMS; watch No. 1,172, V. Jhon Magnin & Guedin, makers, Geneva. A liberal reward will be given by returning it to No. 126 East 17th-st., Stuyvesant-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist in washing and ironing or would do general housework in a small family, would like to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 239 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of reference from her last place. Inquire at No 123½ West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best City references for five years; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a smart, tidy, well recommended young woman, as chambermaid and to do sewing, or waiting alone, or to do fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen for one day at No. 212 East 14th-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situations wanted, by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as chambermaid and laundress, or to take care of children; have no objections to the country. Apply at their present employer's, No. 157 Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine seamstress, or nurse and seamstress to grown children; has no objection to the country; has excellent City references. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a highly respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress: has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at her last employer's, No. 134 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT PROTestant girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does part of the washing neatly; wages, $9. Also, a thorough chambermaid, who does part of the washing and ironing in magnificent style; wages, $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation as cook, no objection to help with the washing, or would go as laundress; would go as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days, at No. 380 1st av., near 23d st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general housework for a small family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste, and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Apply at No. 85 Laurens-st., near Spring.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED TO DO cooking, washing and ironing or general housework by a competent and respectable servant-girl; is economical and neat and not afraid of work; the best of reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A small family as first-class cook; has lived for seven years in one family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; Newport preferred. Apply at No. 200 East 15th-st., one door from 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., from 9 to 5 o'clock, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A place to cook or do general housework, in a small family. Call at No. 184 East 36th-st. Good reference.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations, by two young women; the cook, a Protestant, is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; the other as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country, and has excellent City reference. Call at No. 298 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations by a woman and her daughter in the City or country; the woman as cook and laundress; is a good meat, pastry and vegetable cook and baker; her daughter, a tidy girl of 16 as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 118 Amity-st., during two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an English Protestant young woman, who is a first-class cook, washer and ironer; or as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.; best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH EXcellent reference wants a situation; is a good cook, good washer and a good ironer; is fond of children, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—ANY LADY IN WANT OF A really smart, reliable servant, for kitchenwork or general housework, with first-class Brooklyn references for honesty, neatness and capability, will please apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 210 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., next house to the marble yard.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dressmaker wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 1 Garden-row, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady, fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's household, desires a situation in the above capacity. Any family requiring such a party would be pleased on an interview; will be found to possess an amiable and obliging disposition. Apply No. 378 6th-av., or direct to Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress, by a widow woman; can do up linen and fineries in the neatest manner; would assist with the chamberwork, if required; no objection to a private boarding-house, or to the country; a home preferred to wages; City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 87½ 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, a situation by a genteel and well educated French young woman as nurse or lady's maid in a family about to travel to Europe; speaks English fluently and has good references. Apply at No. 495 Broome-st., up stairs.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED book-keeper will be disengaged on or about Aug. 20. References unexceptionable. Address ROMEO R. DRAKE, New-York Post office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the highest recommendations as to character and capability, with the very best of City reference from gentlemen with whom he has lived; he is now disengaged on account of the family going to Europe. Call at No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., in the saddlery. Can be seen at any time, if not engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, steady young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; he is a careful driver and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address THOS. J. ATKINS, No. 539 Broadway, under the Chinese Buildings.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman who thoroughly understands horses a situation as coachman; no objections to a small garden. Address or apply to CHARLES HORN, No. 42 Hamilton-av., third floor, Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN, COOK, &c.—AN ENGLISHman and his wife wish the above situations; the man is a good driver; also, good farmer and gardener. The wife can cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a good dairy maid. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, by an honest, sober, steady young man (Protestant;) good City reference; no objection to the country. Call on Mr. DISNEY, harness-maker, No. 125 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR WAITER.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman or waiter, or to attend on horses. Apply at No. 89 Cherry-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a single man as gardener and coachman; fully understands the care of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables, and also understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; can go well recommended from his last employer in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. A. KELLY.

AS GROOM, &c.—AN ACTIVE SINGLE YOUNG man wants employment in the country; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving, the care of stock, and will be found willing and obliging in every respect; wages not so much an object as a respectable home. Address M. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter in a store, or in any employment where he can make himself useful, by an active young man, not afraid of work. City reference given. Address D. R., Box No. 4,669 New-York Post-office.

AS PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, as porter or as assistant in a wholesale store down town; is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of City reference given, as to honesty and morality. Call at No. 672 Greenwich st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation in a private family as waiter; he understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City references. Address E. W., at Mr. McIntire's drug-store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND wife. The man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, graperies and vegetables; can take care of horses or cow if required. The wife as laundress or chambermaid, or plain cook. Both can come well recommended. Call or address P. O. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability; no objections to the country. Address for three days at Nos. 62 and 64 University-place.

AS WAITER.—A PROTESTANT MAN WANTS A situation in a genteel family; can be highly recommended from his last place, for capability, sobriety, &c.; will go to any part of the country, if required. Address A. B., Box No 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO GO ERRANDS; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 285 Hudson-st.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TWELVE or fourteen years old, to answer the door-bell, and do other light work in a small family. Apply at No. 37 East 29th-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST RATE salesman of dress goods, to go to Troy. Apply to S. B. LASELL, No. 390 Broadway, between 10 and 11 A. M.

SALESMEN WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS hat and straw goods house will make a favorable arrangement with salesmen who can control a good and reliable western, southwestern or Southern trade. Address, with real name and reference, RELIABILITY, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

CARRIAGE PACKERS WANTED.—TWO good men, at No. 450 Broadway.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of 2 or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village in the State of Connecticut, 5 hours' ride from this City. Apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

$100 PER YEAR. $100
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

A EUROPEAN LADY, TEACHING THE harp, piano and French in a gentleman's family, wishes two young ladies of liberal means to join her class. They will have all the attentions of an elegant private house near the 5th-av., and in every respect share the home comforts of the family circle, combined with thorough instruction from a teacher of the highest attainments. References and full particulars by addressing M. L. C., Box No. 2,712 Post-office, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—It would be as unsafe for the mariner to launch his bark upon the seas, without compass or rudder, as for a young man to enter into commercial pursuits without a systematic knowledge of book-keeping, penmanship, arithmetic, &c. For the study of these essentials, PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, takes the lead.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Strangers visiting the City, who are seeking teachers for schools or for families, can be supplied with competent and suitable persons, by calling upon SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 596 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER AND GOVERNESS—WANTED, by a family in Southern Ohio, a lady, capable of teaching and directing a small number of pupils, from 8 to 16 years of age. (chiefly girls.) She should be able to teach music, and one or more of the modern languages, with the higher English branches. A lady of experience and religious character will be preferred. To such a one a pleasant situation and reasonable salary will be given.

Applicants may refer to the Editor of the New-York *Times*, and Henry Scudder, Esq., No. 62 Wall st.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, TO ENGAGE the services of a French Gentleman or Lady, (Parisian,) in a Female Institute in Pennsylvania, fully competent to teach French and Music on the piano. The person must be able to play and sing in a finished manner. Any one meeting these requirements may address PRINCIPAL, care of Hubbard & Burgess, Nos. 78 Reade and 99 Church sts., N. Y.

AS VISITING INSTRUCTOR.—A GRADUATE of Union College, and one who has been engaged for the last fifteen years as principal of a boarding school, will make engagements, either in male or female schools in this City, to give hourly instruction after the 1st of September. Can give the best of testimonials. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in teaching the English branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a first class school or private family; has no objection to travel. Address for one month INSTITUTRICE, Madison-square Post-office, New-York City.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, A GRADUATE from a Collegiate Institute, who has had several years' successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in an agreeable family, or as teacher in some public institution. Address L. S., No. 1,567 Broadway.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching French, Latin, and the higher English branches, is desirous of obtaining an eligible situation. The very highest testimonials will be given. Address C. M. S., Box No. 405, Utica, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one who has had much experience, and is prepared to give instruction in the studies included in the scholastic courses of our best seminaries. Also, in drawing. Direct to MARY MELLVIN, Ithaca, N. Y.

A PARISIAN LADY WHO HAS MANY years' experience in teaching wishes to make an engagement with a school; references given; school agents need not answer. Address Miss SILEY, Station D., Bible House.

MILITARY.—WANTED, IN A BOY'S SCHOOL a short distance from the city, a military drill teacher. Address, for further information, H. K. B., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

NEWSPAPERS.

LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR.
SCENES IN LONDON.
Full account of the
HEENAN AND MORRISSEY AFFAIR.
THE CHAMPION'S BELT.
MOVEMENTS OF THE CHAMPION.
LIVES AND BATTLES OF DISTINGUISHED PUGILISTS.
CENSOR ON THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.
The late victory of SATELLITE.
BAREFACED HIPPODROMING.
HUBERT LONGREACH; OR, THE BLACKLEG PEER.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
And a variety of sporting matters from all parts of the world, in
WILKES' SPIRIT,
NOW OUT,
ROSS & TOUSEY,
General Agents.

POLITICAL.

YORKVILLE, ATTENTION!—THE YORKville Lincoln and Hamlin Club hold their first public meeting TO NIGHT, at Harwood Hall, corner 86th-st. and 4th-av., at 8 o'clock. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., will address the meeting, and WM. E. PABOR, Esq., will recite an original Campaign Poem, which has delighted all who have heard it. Officers of the Club will be elected to-night. Come all!

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards, also Mattresses and Pallasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with full or partial board in a private family, on moderate terms. Apply at No. 87 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av. Gas and bath.

BOARDING.—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS NEWly-furnished, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and desirable. Apply at No. 199 10th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortably furnished rooms and full or partial board, where the family is small, and house has all the modern improvements. Only five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 66 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON PROSPECT HILL—FLATBUSH-av. cars pass by the house; one of the loveliest spots in Brooklyn. A private family, occupying a new house, all the modern improvements, heaters, bath-room, Ridgewood water, &c., would be glad of a gentleman and lady, or three young gentlemen that can give unexceptionable references; for such, a good home can be had at a moderate price, second house from Flatbush av., in Carlton, in a new block on the left.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN first-rate board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6; no other boarders in the house. Terms for two, $7 to $8 a week. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family in Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry; one of the most beautiful locations on the Heights. Inquire at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at a farm house, where there are no others; the house is well shaded; fruit, good dairy, &c.; situated at Ramapo, near Suffern's Station, about one hour from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad. For full particulars, inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO QUIET families, in a private residence, situated near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; the place is on high ground, the air pure and location very charming; access by boat and railroad; has the advantage of iron and sulphur springs. Terms moderate. Address FARMER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARDING ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A convenient distance from the City, in a beautiful and retired spot, with liberal terms and ample accommodations for two or three families. Call at Earle's Hotel, Park-row, to day and to-morrow, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Inquire for Mr. S. S.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT SHELLDRAKE HOUSE, Mamaroneck, one hour's ride on New-Haven Railroad; excellent rooms and fare at reasonable prices. Cars leave at 3 50, 5 30 and 6 30. Reference is made to B. B. Dyer, Agent A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 957 Broadway, corner 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARMER'S HOUSE in Columbia County, four miles from City of Hudson, N. Y. A few persons can find a pleasant, agreeable and healthy Summer home. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 327 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD FOR AN AGED lady in the country, (New-Jersey preferred,) in a small, plain, pious family, where she would have the comforts of a home. Address, with references, HUTSON, Box No. 24 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD IN BERGEN FOR A FAMily of six, including three children, for the balance of the Summer. Address, stating terms and particulars of accommodation, Box No. 2,402 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD AT A FIRST-CLASS farm-house, near Sing Sing; fine location. For particulars, inquire of A. S. RICHARDS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL, BRATTLEBORO, VT. Mountain scenery, cool air, beautiful village, popular resort, first-class house, extensive bathing arrangement, good table, &c. Prices this year very moderate. Fare, $5 30. New Haven Railroad.
Address JOSEPH DAVISON, Brattleboro, Vermont.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

PORT MONMOUTH HOTEL.—THIS HOTEL is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. It is delightfully situated on the Lower Bay, within one hour's sail from New-York. Steamers *Rip Van Winkle* and *Alice Price* leave foot of Robinson st. daily. Fine sea bathing, good fishing and shooting. D. J. SMITH, Port Monmouth, N. J.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad depôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus [CONGRESS C. & W. WATER]

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

USEFUL, ECONOMICAL AND LUXURIOUS.

55 pounds primrose family soap, 9c	$4 95
Two pounds pearl white, 10c	20
One glass jar bathing cream	50
One Canton ½ dozen fancy soaps	25
One cake argentiferous compound, for cleaning plated and silver ware; One cake laundry starch polish; One cake orris tooth soap; One cake walnut-oil shaving soap	50
Total	$6 40

In order to introduce the productions of our manufacture, we offer for the present a few hundred sample cases at the above invoice, for $5 each. Any one ordering from our depôt, No. 143 Maiden-lane, will have their orders punctually attended to. Address PARAGON SOAP COMPANY, No. 143 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
DR. HAMMOND'S New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes, the young particularly. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. 656 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

FLAGS, TORCHES AND FIREWORKS.
POLITICAL FLAGS,
AMERICAN FLAGS,
ENGLISH FLAGS.
JUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 63 John-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL, 1860.—The Commencement exercises will be held at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, July 24, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the institution are invited to be present.

SKIRT BRAIDING MACHINES.—PARTIES having facilities for braiding from five to twenty thousand yards of skirt wire daily, can find constant employment by applying to FROST & CO., 41 Broadway.

EMBROIDERY.—THOSE WISHING TO HAVE embroidery or scalloping neatly done, can have their orders promptly attended to by addressing D., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A FINE SADDLE PONY FOR SALE. Inquire of BENJ. C. MACY, No. 450 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE BY A FAMILY OF six persons, a well-furnished house in a good situation, for six months from Nov. 1, next. Address H. S., with terms and location, Box No. 2,964, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH SIX OR eight rooms, with or without gas, above 12th-st., and below 40th st. Rent not to exceed $350. Address W. H., Station D, New-York.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.—The house is delightfully situated in the most beautiful and retired part of Morristown, opposite the country seats of Hon. J. W. Muller and of Jas. Colles, Esq., of New-York.

It is within five minutes' walk of the churches, schools and post-office, and is less than ten minutes' walk from the railroad depôt.

It is surrounded with fine shade trees and hedges, and its garden is carefully stocked with the choicest fruit trees in full bearing, and with flowering shrubs, berries, asparagus, &c.

The lot contains between one and two acres.

The house has forty feet front, is built of wood, filled in with brick, of the best material, in the best manner, and is in perfect order.

It has hot and cold water on every floor; is warmed either by grates or by a powerful furnace set in brick; and has a bath and all the conveniences of a city residence.

Half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of JOHN HONE, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., New-York, or on the premises of the present occupant, LIEUT. RODGERS, United States Navy.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, comprising about 16 acres of ground, abounding in beautiful and romantic scenery, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit, vines, berries, &c. It is easy of access by railroad and steamboat, is in the vicinity of schools and academies of a high order; in short, it contains all the advantages of City and country. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, and genteelly furnished, and the furniture will be sold with the place, if desired, together with cows, poultry, &c., &c., and immediate possession given. The above commands one of the most beautiful views on the river, and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen who wish to place their families at once in a quiet and charming home. For terms, &c., inquire of
THOS. RUTHERFORD, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, consisting of about 50 acres of highly cultivated and finely-situated land, unsurpassed in formation and prospects by any on the banks of the Hudson River. The buildings consist of a large and convenient mansion lodge and cottage, with large barns, coach-house and other out buildings, all in good order. For terms and particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to
HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, situated within 11 miles of the City, consisting of a large dwelling, barns, stable, carriage-house, &c., with two acres of land, plenty of fruit, good water, and a healthy location; accessible by steamboat, railroad or stage. For further particulars apply to H. M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one third of a mile from the depôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

FARMS.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE—Situated in the Wallkill Valley, 12 miles west of Newburgh, by first-rate road, near to daily mail and two daily stages and convenient to schools, stores, mechanic shops and churches. For profitable farming, fertility, healthfulness, and fine inland scenery, this section is unsurpassed in this State. One farm contains about 250 acres, the other 175 acres; each has a fine large mansion house on the shore of the Wallkill, and two good tenant houses and large barn, and all other necessary out-buildings. One cuts over 100 tons of hay of best quality, keeps 50 cows and other stock; and the other cuts 80 or 90 tons, keeps 30 cows and other stock, and both also raise large crops of grain. As an investment they will pay 7 per cent. on the purchase money, and are in all respects first-class. Inquire of subscriber, at Shawangunk Village, N. Y. GEO. G. GRAHAM.

FOR SALE IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE of Madison, Morris County, N. J., one farm 60 acres, located on high ground; a portion is wooded; beautiful location for a country seat; price, $125 per acre; also, a farm of 40 acres; abounds in all kinds of fruit; within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt; good house and outbuildings, in a high state of cultivation; also, one of 20 acres, a beautiful little farm, good building, &c., and several other farms from 18 to 34 acres; several beautiful country seats, finished complete, for immediate occupation, one $15,000, one $16,000, and one $8,000; these are all worthy of looking after by any one who is desirous of beautiful country seats. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly-House, Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey.

AT TARRYTOWN, A FEW MILES FROM DEPOT—A farm for sale, containing 80 acres, situated on both sides of the road, bounded by a small stream; plenty of springs, &c. Improvements—House, barn, stables, shed, &c.; a good apple orchard. Any person desiring a place to improve, or to farm, will find this a very desirable one, and if applied for soon will be sold at a bargain, on liberal terms. Farming utensils, stock, and crops will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 3,892 New York Post-office with name. Agents need not apply.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY $1 50 PER ACRE—A farm of 170 acres, situated about 37 miles from the City, one-quarter of a mile from depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Upon the premises are two dwellings and barn, fine springs, and large stream of water, good orchard of apples and other fruit. Apply to C. RATHBONE, No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A GOOD FARM ON Long Island, containing 41 acres, 35 miles from the City, and 3 from depôt; about ten acres of wood land, and the balance in a good state of cultivation; buildings and fences in good condition. Apply to the owner, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 83 Bowery. Terms easy. Would exchange for City property.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—Ninety acres, half mile of Union Landing, three miles of Rahway Station, twenty miles from this City. It has good house and out-buildings. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

WANTED.—A SMALL FARM, FROM THREE TO eight acres, with good improvements, near the water, from 10 to 20 miles from the City. Price from $3,000 to $5,000. Address No 371 State-st. Brooklyn.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY store No. 278 Water-st., corner of Dover; has been lately rebuilt, and finished throughout in a neat manner, and is well adapted for any business requiring light, such as stove or other manufacturing purposes or printing; has a good dry cellar and a vault 40 feet in length. The lofts can be used separately, and to a permanent tenant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, apply at No. 13 South William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—PART OF THE TWO-STORY AND ATtic house, No. 140 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Front and back parlors, bedroom, closets and pantries on second floor; front basement with closets, having Beebe's range; large front room in the attic with grate; hot and cold water, gas, privilege in bathroom, &c. Rent $250 a year. Inquire at 246 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 280 West 19th-st., in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Rent $675 per annum. Apply at No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 8 P. M.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 60 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICE TO LET—REAR OFFICE NO. 61 CHAMbers-st., first floor next to A. T. Stewart & Co., suitable for a lawyer, broker, or insurance agent. Inquire at the premises, between 11 and 4 o'clock P. M.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place, also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE No. 178 9TH-AV., 80 feet deep with basement and vaults connected, revolving iron shutters, and large plate-glass front. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 533 Broadway—dimensions, 16x50 feet. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT $1,000 LESS THAN ITS VALUE—The three-story and basement, brown-stone house, No. 111 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, second house from Fulton-av.; contains all the modern improvements and is in a first-class neighborhood. Apply to the owner, J. A. PEASE, No. 298 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BRICK HOUSES ON High st., Newark, N. J. Each is 21 feet front by 32 deep, three stories high, with basement, fine plazas, good yard in rear, gas and water throughout; stone stoop and iron fence in front. Terms easy. Apply at No. 32 Arch, or No. 90 New-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 29 and 33 West 34th-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises of LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—THE four 3-story brick houses Nos. 88, 90 and 91 East 18th-st., New-York, and No. 5 2d-st., Williamsburgh. A small farm, with or without stock and furniture, would be taken in part. Inquire of owner, No. 159 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new style for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale to take place at Salesroom No. 317 Broad-st.
By CHARLES A. LENT, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA LOTS IN EAST ORANGE,
Adjoining Roseville, and on the line of the Orange and Newark Horse-car Railroad.

THE STEPHEN M PECK PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, July 26, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
The sale to take place at the Salesroom of the Auctioneer,
NO. 317 BROAD-ST., NEWARK.
Ample time being given for parties wishing to purchase to obtain maps and examine the premises previous to the sale.
This very desirable property, now surveyed and laid out in villa lots, is offered to the public for sale, situated in the City of Orange, Essex County, N. J., formerly East Orange, a portion of said track lying near the line of the City of Newark, in distance from Broad-st. not over 2¼ miles. The front of said property is located on the Turnpike-road leading from Newark to Orange, upon which there is a regular line of omnibusses running every hour; also, communications between said points by steam railroad, and in course of time by a horse-car passenger railroad.
The property contains 214 lots. For details apply at the Auctioneer's office, at above address, Newark, N. J.
This property is beautifully located for villa lots. Its closeness to the City of Newark, and the conveniences for reaching the same, make it very eligible to those who desire a handsome and cheap rural home. The ground is perfectly level and free from undulation.
Terms of payment made easy.
Maps and all additional information can be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, at No. 317 Broad-st., Newark.
Terms of payment made easy.
Warranty deeds will be given for the property, which will be ready for examination on day of sale, a copy of which will be given to each purchaser.
Omnibusses leave Steware's Hotel, Newark, 11:15 A. M., 3 and 6:40 P. M.
Leave Centre st. every hour during the day.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable real estate at Tottenville Staten Island, the three acre lot, with house, 2 stories and attic, built by days' work four years ago, 32x34 feet, containing rooms, parlor very large, hard finished walls, marble mantels, &c., all in perfect order; good well and soft water near the house, leading to the house by means of pipe. The house is well shaded with trees; large barn, 20x25 feet; carriage house, 16x18 feet; stable, 16x20 feet, with good lofts in barn and stable; out-buildings all complete. Improvements cost about $6,000. About 200 fruit trees, young and thrifty, bearing this season, of all kinds and of choice varieties; also currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries and blackberries in abundance; also vegetables of all kinds. The land is in high state of cultivation. A vineyard of grapes of about 300 young vines, 200 of which are in full bearing. Also, the lot of two acres, very desirable for building purposes, as it has a fine view of the Sound. Also, a lot of 10 acres, all calculated for building sites, as it is very high and overlooks the whole surrounding country, not a particle of waste land to it—all within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, and ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. A portion can remain on bond and mortgage if required. For additional information, apply to the auctioneers, HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF THE FRANCIS METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY—Situated at Greenpoint, Brooklyn. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1860, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of George Remsen, Sheriff, 12 lots of land, situated at Greenpoint, on the easterly side of Washington-st., and running from L to M-st., being 190x150 feet, together with the extensive brick building thereon, two stories in height, 196x114 feet.
Also, previous to the above, and at 10 o'clock, at the factory of Francis' Metallic Life-Boat Company, at Greenpoint, L. I., the tools, machinery, fixtures (excluding boiler and heating apparatus) and patent right of the Francis Metallic Life-Boat Company.
For further particulars and catalogues, inquire on the premises, or of MARSHALL LEFFERTS & BRO., No. 92 Beekman-st., New-York; or of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a light chestnut horse, almost 16 hands, pony-built, long tail and main, a very fine saddle horse, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness, and for style and action he cannot be excelled. Also, a black pony, 5 years old, warranted sound and kind in every respect; has been used by a young lady as a saddle horse; trots in 3½; halter, nets, &c. Also, a fine saddle and bridle, made by Dunscomb. The whole to be sold without reserve, as the owner is compelled to leave the City.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a sorrel mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, warranted perfectly sound; is kind and gentle under the saddle and in all harness; of great strength and endurance; is a good traveler; has been ridden and driven by a lady; and is suitable for any kind of use. Also, the celebrated trotting horse *Tim Barnham*, 15 hands high, about 10 years old, and has trotted in 2:45.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
GREAT SALE OF VILLA LOTS IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 25th at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the whole of the Bellevue property in one lot. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. Terms $6 000 cash, and the balance on Bond and Mortgage from three to five years. For maps and further information, apply to the Auctioneer's, No. 23 Nassau-st.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer—No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
12 JERSEY CITY LOTS AT AUCTION—IN the IId Ward, near the Ferry. DAVID SCOTT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, eight lots on south side of Morgan-st., west of Warren st.; street flagged and paved; three lots on Steuben-st., near Warren-st., 25 by over 100 feet each; one lot on north side Railroad-av., 20x100 feet; gas and water pipes and sewer. Terms liberal; full warrantee deeds. Maps now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. To be sold without reserve, to pay advances.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st.: bureaux, bedsteads, chairs, tables sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather beds, table linen, kitchenware, &c.
JAMES GOULD, Attorney.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Philip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS.
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Als for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No 208 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

AS PIANO APPRENTICE.—A YOUNG GERman, with good musical talents and education, wishes to obtain a situation in a piano manufactory, as apprentice; he has some experience in tuning. Address J. P. L., No. 66 Rivington-st.

ÆOLIAN HARPS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

$165 FOR A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE PIANO, large round corners, and all modern improvements; very little used. $100 for a 6½-octave rosewood piano. $65 for a melodeon, piano style.
J. & C. FISCHER, No. 656 Broadway, near 14th-st.

THE PRETTY GIRL MILKING HER COW, arranged for the piano, as sung by Miss Agnes Robertson in the "Colleen Bawn," the words by D. Bourcicault, Esq. Just published at DALY'S Music-store, No. 419 Grand-st. Price 25c.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Pianofortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $190.
Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 15 Cedar-st., New-York.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.
Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860.
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE Aug. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the American Exchange Bank.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, July 23, 1860.
INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, 1860, ON THE 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Ward Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LOAN.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARed a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next. Transfer Books will be closed from 20th inst. until Aug 2.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE CO.,
No 14 Frankfort-st., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEWton Copper Type Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders of the Company on and after the 25th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
SAML. ORCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 5 Nassau-st., (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DE-CLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSUR-ANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January 1860 declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual, and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall st., (Bank of New York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLIC PRINT-ING.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the Public Printing," passed March 5, 1846; and an act entitled "An act concerning the Laws, Journals and Documents of the Legislature," passed May 14, 1847, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the fourth day of September next, at noon of that day, for executing the Printing for the Senate and Assembly, and for the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of the Bank Department, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Adjutant-General, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Commissioners of the Land Office, the Canal auditor, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and all other printing for any and every of the State officers, for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract.
Separate bids will be received for the Senate, Assembly or Public Offices, or for the Printing of either of the Public Offices, the whole to be performed in the same style and execution as that furnished on the 5th March, 1846.
For the Senate and Assembly Journals, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing and folding of each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and also for any additional number that may be required.
For the Senate and Assembly Bills, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing, folding and stitching each signature of four pages, 350 copies, ordered by either house, and the rate for one hundred additional copies of each signature that may be required—the paper to be cap writing paper of quality equal to that used for the Senate in 1846, weighing not less than 25 pounds to each ream of 17½ by 28½ inches, and the work in all respects to be executed in the same manner—the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered, and with sufficient space between them for interlining words.
For the Senate and Assembly Documents, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing, folding, gathering and stitching each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and the price for printing and furnishing not exceeding 500 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 1,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 3 000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 5,000 additional copies; also the price for all additional copies over 5,000. Said proposals to state a sum which the total printing for the Senate shall not exceed; also a sum which the total printing of the Assembly shall not exceed.
Each page of documents or journals must be set in Small Pica type when practicable, containing 1588 ems; but should it be necessary to put it in smaller type, or what is termed rule, or rule and figure work, the size of the page must not be reduced. When it is necessary to put the matter in tables, the work will be estimated in the same manner as though it was printed in page form, allowing 16 pages or a double signature for each sheet of 19 by 24 inches, and the allowance thus made is to include every charge. The paper to be used for the Legislative Documents and Journals must weigh at least 20 pounds to the ream of 19 by 24 inches, and the quality must be equal to the best used in printing the Senate Documents of 1846.
Samples of the blanks and other printing required for the Public Offices and the Canals, may be seen at the Canal Department, and the other Departments; and the proposals must state the price by the hundred for blanks of every description used in any of the Departments.
For all printing in book or pamphlet form for any of the State Offices, or for circulars or cap or post paper, the proposals should state the price for 1000 ems for composition, restricting the estimate to the printed lines, and separately the price for paper and presswork, folding and stitching for 100 copies, and the rate per hundred for each additional hundred required.
To every proposal or bid for the performance of all or any portion of the printing above specified, (and but one proposal or bid will be received from any one person, firm, or party in interest, for the performance of the same work,) there must be annexed a guarantee, subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid, will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such case, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor or the Judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.
Each proposition must be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside, "*Proposals for Assembly Printing*" or for any other portion of the printing embraced in this notice, as the case may be; and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope, and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.
ALBANY, July 21, 1860.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
jy24-law184

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of
SWITZERLAND.
Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS, and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas. Popular American Melodies. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers.
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.—
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
N. BANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 13 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.
The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No 186 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 202 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 20th edition. Over 460 pages, 18mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c. should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and evenings from 6 to 9.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 430 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 9 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone setter, intends to be in New-York at the National Hotel, (entrance Liberty-st., No. 87,) the first week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 24 and 25, to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832—Dr GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DEN-TISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $1; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5.000 WILL BUY THE INTEREST of a retiring partner in a manufactory, with patent machinery, of an article of unlimited demand for cash. The stock is in first-rate order, and bought low for cash. Address M. A. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

$500.—THE STORE, STOCK, FIXTURES, and four years' lease of a corner grocery and liquor-store, doing a good cash business. Sold on account of sickness. Apply at No. 122 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE.—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, secured by patent in United States and England. $500 capital will make $1,500 profit per year. Apply to the owner, No. 66 Nassau-st., Room No. 11. Must be sold by Aug. 1.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the Hardware Store, corner of 6th av. and 39th-st. Will be sold low. Also two Horses and Truck. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A DRUG STORE, well stocked, and doing a safe and profitable business. Apply on the premises, corner 4th-av. and 28th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TUF XLT and H BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 251 3d-av., above 21st st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MADAME RAY IS THE BEST CLAIR-VOYANT and astrologist in the United States; gives lucky numbers, causes speedy marriages, tells of lost property. No. 260 6th-av., near 27th-st. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Ladies 25 cents; gentlemen 60 cents.

MADAME SHAEFFER, NO. 281 SECOND-st., third floor, front, between Avenue C and Union Market, the seventh daughter, has a natural gift to tell about love, marriage, absent friends, business and journeys. Ladies 25 cents; gentlemen 50 cents.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

D. A. GARAY,
Importer and dealer in
HAVANA CIGARS,
MEERSCHAUMS AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 706 Broadway, (Bancroft House,) New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.
First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $150.
A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$130
Second Cabin Passage............75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$110
Second Cabin Passage............60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Rates of passage, with through tickets as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $?2; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAM-SHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 26, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI-GATION COMPANY.—The steamer CONNAUGHT will sail from Boston *via* St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Galway, on the 31st July. For passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—SCHUYLER SKAATS, plaintiff, against CHARLES GRISWOLD, Julia G. Hosmer, Emily S. Griswold and Elizabeth J. Griswold, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not. ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, State of New-York, at Brooklyn, in said County, the 2d day of July, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 2, 1860. B. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
For CHARLES GRISWOLD, manila, Island of Luzon, China Sea. jy17-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 Second-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860. ISAAC B. WARD, GEO. B. WARD, Executors.
je26-law6mTu*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY, July 26, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons having business before the Committee are hereby notified to be present at the abovementioned time and place, without further notice.
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
GILBERT M PLATT, Committee on Finance.
GEORGE STARR,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 16, 1860.
UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that by an Act of the Legislature, five per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on the 1st of August next. By order of the Croton Board.
R. G. HANCE, Registrar.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing Water, 50 per dozen. C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House and No. 533 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ROCKAWAY.
STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip 8 30 A. M., Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9 30. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK. (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st, N. R. The Laura will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 24, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 24, 7 A.M
Wednesd'y, July 25, 1 P.M	Wednesd'y, July 25, 7 A.M
Thursday, July 26, 2 P.M	Thursday, July 26, 8 A.M
Friday, July 27, 3 P.M	Friday, July 27, 9 A.M
Sunday, July 29, 6 A.M	Saturday, July 28, 2½ P.M
Monday, July 30, 6 A.M	Sunday, July 29, 4 P.M
Tuesday, July 31, 7 A.M	Monday, July 30, 3 P.M
Wednesd'y, Aug. 1, 7½ A.M	Tuesday, July 31, 3 P.M
Thursday, Aug. 2, 7:40 A.M	Wednesd'y, Aug. 1, 3 P.M
Friday, Aug. 3, 7:40 A.M	Thursday, Aug. 2, 3 P.M
Saturday, Aug. 4, 7:40 A.M	Friday, Aug. 3, 3 P.M
Sunday, Aug. 5, 7:40 A.M	Saturday, Aug. 4, 3½ P.M
Monday, Aug. 6, 7 A.M	Sunday, Aug. 5, 4½ A.M
Monday, Aug. 6, 4½ P.M	Monday, Aug. 6, 11 A.M

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 24, 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, July 24, 11½ A.M
Wed'day, July 25, 8 A.M.	Wed'day, July 25, 12½ P.M.
Th'sday, July 26, 9½ A.M.	Th'sday, July 26, 1½ P.M.
Friday, July 27, 10½ A.M.	Friday, July 27, 2½ P.M.
Sat'day, July 28 Red Bank only, 7½ A.M	Saturday July 28, Red Bank only, 7 A.M
Sat'day, July 28, 3½ P.M.	Monday, July 30, 6 A.M.
Monday, July 30, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, July 31, 3½ P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 1, 7 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug 1, 3½ P.M.	Th'sday, Aug. 2, 7 A.M.
Th'sday, Aug. 2, 3½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 3, 3½ P.M.	Sat'day, Aug. 4, 7 A.M.
Sat'day, Aug. 4, 4 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 6½ A.M.
Monday, Aug. 6, 10½ A.M	

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run, Sunday excepted, as follows:
LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6 45 stopping at College Point.
Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, leaves Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEW-BURG AND POKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) arriving at Pokeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Pokeepsie at 2 P. M., returning to the City at 6.30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point west, can make sure connection at Pokeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare fifty cents.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer F. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs' Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTER-MEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 11th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6¼. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREEN-POINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 33 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGH-KEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.
The GREAT EASTERN steamship, JOHN VINE HALL, commander, will make an
EXCURSION TRIP TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN,
Leaving New-York
MONDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
Arriving at Cape May early the next day.
Returning, leave Cape May on
TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, at 6 o'clock,
Arriving in New-York on the following morning.
This trip has been arranged with a view of affording excursionists an opportunity of witnessing in operation the vast motive power of the ship (both paddle and screw engines,) of exhibiting by practical experience her admirable sailing and sea qualities, as well as to spend a day in the height of the season at one of the most fashionable watering places in America.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BANDS
(Both Military and Cotillon)
Will accompany the Excursion.
MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS may be obtained on board at moderate prices.
Excursionists must be on board not later than 2 P. M. on the 30th.
Tickets for the round trip, $10; at the office of Adams Express Co., No. 59 Broadway. State rooms extra, reserved exclusively for ladies.
Mattresses only will be furnished for gentlemen in the different compartments and decks of the ship, for which there will be no charge.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

HUNTRESS.—THIRD EARLY MORNING EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS!—The first class sea steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, accompanied by Capt. Anderson Caldwell, will make one of those delightful excursions to the above Banks on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 25, 1860. Leaving Jackson-st., East River, at 1½ o'clock A. M., Peck-slip at 2 o'clock A. M., precisely. Bait furnished gratis. Lines and refreshments can be had on board. Fare $1.
WALTER D. C. BOGGS,
JOSEPH DUVALL.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. E. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7½; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillon Band on Board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOCK, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 6 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEW-BURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the name of BARNES & PARK is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES.
NOTICE.—The above business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, by
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860. D. S. BARNES & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the PERSONAL supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
COOL! PLEASANT! ENTERTAINING! AMUSING!
NEW AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS!!
THE GREAT EASTERN OUTDONE AND VANQUISHED.
GIANT BABY, 7 years old. Weighs 257 pounds. Measures 64 inches round.
LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or Man-Monkey, The most curious and interesting living wonder.
LIGHTNING-CALCULATOR.—FORTUNE-TELLER.
AQUARIAL GARDENS, With rare living Fish, as BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, SEA-PORCUPINE, RED SNAPPERS, from Cuba, &c.
LIVING SKELETON, MONSTER SNAKES, WAX FIGURES.
LIVING SEA-LION, Requires 16 bbls. sea water and eats 60 lbs. fish daily, weighs 1,800 lbs.
ALBINO FAMILY, Born of Black Parents, but having White Hair and Skin, Pink Eyes, &c., &c.
Life-like Wax-Figure of TOMMY,
The Japanese, with his own Suit of Clothes, and an Autograph Letter to Maj. Leland.
BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL.
The Management is happy to announce an engagement, for a short time, of Budworth's, late WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Accompanied by WOOD'S QUARTETTE BRASS BAND, Under the supervision of Mr. S. H. BUDWORTH—the best band of ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, ETHIOPIAN PERSONATORS, &c., &c., in the country.
They appear every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and every EVENING at 8, in a series of ETHIOPIAN OPERAS, MINSTRELSY, &c.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 10 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager............Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager............James Simmonds
Musical Director............Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist............J. R. Hayes
Prompter............T. Glove
TUESDAY, July 24,
Tom Taylor's great comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
With nearly all its original cast.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
As Florence,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
As Asa Trenchard,
And, in addition to the
PRESENT TALENTED COMPANY,
MR. SOTHERN
As Lord Dundreary,
MR. COULDOCK
As Abel Murcott,
MR. PETERS
As Binney,
AND
MISS SARA STEVENS
As Mary Meredith.
New and Beautiful Scenery, by Hayes.
During the Comedy
MR. THOMAS BAKER
Will perform his original
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.
It is hereby notified that the
EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT EASTERN
will be closed in New-York on
SATURDAY, July 28, at 7 o'clock P. M.,
up to which time the admission will be continued at the rate of
FIFTY CENTS. Children under 12 HALF PRICE.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND
will perform every day during the week, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M.
By order J. H. YATES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Continued success of
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT, (by request,)
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles............Mr. FLORENCE.
After which
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria, (with songs and dances,)......Mrs. FLORENCE.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
Afternoon at 3 o'clock—Evening at 8 o'clock,
by the
LUBIN BROTHERS,—Necromancers, Ventriloquists, Spiritual Rappers, &c.
Together with a
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
By J. F. STRATTON'S PALACE GARDENS ORCHESTRA.
Admission 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 24, 1860.
The performances will commence with
JEAN REMY.
To be succeeded by THE DENOUNCER.
Conclude with the comic Farce of
YOUNG AMERICA.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 360 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

WILL CLOSE WEDNESDAY July 25.
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

TO THE LOVERS OF ART.—MR. FORSTER'S "AGE OF INNOCENCE"—This Painting, which has attracted high encomiums in Southern cities, is now on exhibition for a short time at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 658 Broadway, Room No. 6. It is painted life-size and commends itself by its fine proportions and truth to nature. Hours of exhibition from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.
An Express train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6¼ A. M., 8¾ A. M., and 6 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt;] for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M., White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:55 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Dépôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time-Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 9:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 12 M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4 30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3, 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE
TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trademark and date of patent placed thereon.
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.
EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing
GEORGE B. COLEY,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New York.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE COMPTROLLER—WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE CHAMBERLAIN—RECEIPTS OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the following communication was received from the Comptroller, giving the estimate of the additional amount of money required for the support of the City Government for the year 1860:

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 23, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

In compliance with a resolution passed by your Honorable Body, on the 18th June ult., (see Journal, page 936,) the Comptroller herewith submits an estimate of amounts required, and for which appropriations will be necessary for the various purposes stated.

In relation to the item for "Maintenance and Government of the Central Park," the Comptroller would remark that, previous to the present year, all of the current expenses of administration and maintenance of the Park, have been defrayed from the proceeds of loans made. The act passed at the last session of the Legislature provided that such expenses should thereafter be paid from taxation, and a copy of the detailed estimate of the Board of Commissioners, showing the particular items of expense, is herewith submitted.

The item for "Entertainment of the Japanese Embassy," is inserted in the estimate, by request of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council. The bills of particulars have not been presented to this Department, and the Comptroller is without any information concerning them, except that contained in the annexed communication from the Committee. The following is the request from the Japanese Committee:

JAPANESE EMBASSY—ENTERTAINMENT OF. OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1860.

ROBERT T. HAWS Esq., Comptroller—*Dear Sir:* The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to receive and entertain the Japanese Ambassadors having collected the bills of expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duty, find the same amount to about $135,000; but, as some of them are deemed exorbitant, the Committee will reduce them to, say, $105,000, which sum will be required for their settlement. You will, therefore please insert that amount in the ordinance making additional appropriations for the year 1860 called for by the resolution of the Board of Aldermen of the 18th June, ult. Respectfully, yours,

F. I. A. Boole, Abram Lent, Chas G Cornell, L. M. Van Wart, John R. Brady, James Bagley, Jas. Owens, Alexander L. Shaw, George Starr, Joint Special Committee.

The other items are believed to be sufficiently explained in the estimates, or the communications relating to them, which are appended thereto.

The Comptroller deems the present a fitting opportunity to express disapprobation of the growing practice of persons interested in particular projects, some of which are of questionable public utility or advantage, after trying in vain to procure the sanction of them by our local Legislative bodies, to endeavor to accomplish their ends by procuring the passage by the Legislature of laws authorizing the expenditure of money, and requiring the Board of Supervisors to raise the same by taxation. Laws involving large expenditures for such purposes are every year urged upon the Legislature by individuals, without any previous notice to the public generally.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature, in respect to all measures relating to this City, involving the expenditure of money, to be raised by taxation or affecting its revenues, for which their sanction is desired, will hereafter require the production of evidence that such measures are approved by our municipal authorities before they pass the same.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

An estimate of the amount of money which will be required to defray the expenses of the support of the City Government of the City of New-York, and to pay the interest on a portion of the City debt, for the year 1860, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated by the Corporation of said City, for said purposes.

CENTRAL PARK—MAINTENANCE AND GOVERNMENT OF—For expenses of the maintenance and government of the Central Park, in pursuance of the fourth section of chap 85 of the laws of 1860, as estimated and stated by the Board of Commissioners of said Park	$80,000
CONTINGENCIES—MAYOR'S OFFICE—For additional sum required for the purposes indicated by this head, as estimated by his Honor the Mayor	5,000
COURT-HOUSE—FOURTH POLICE DISTRICT.—For the purchase of ground for, and the erection thereon of a suitable building, to be used as a Court-house, and place for the detention of prisoners, in pursuance of the provisions of the act, chapter 505, of the Laws of 1860, and of the Requisition of the Commissioners appointed by said act	50,000
DEFICIENCIES IN TAXES—For supplying the deficiency in the Tax Levy for the year 1859, to pay the appropriations made in said year, for City purposes, occasioned by discounts allowed, as provided by law, for payments made before the 1st of November, 1859; and by remissions and corrections of errors in the amount of such taxes	35,000
INTEREST ON CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876—For interest payable in 1860, on said stock issued, or to be issued, in pursuance of chap 85 of the Laws of 1860	11,250
INTEREST ON FLOATING DEBT FUND STOCK—For interest payable in 1860, on said stock, to be issued in pursuance of chap. 408, of the Laws of 1860	40,000
JAPANESE EMBASSY—ENTERTAINMENT OF—For expenses of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council appointed by the Corporation, to receive and entertain the Japanese Ambassadors and their suite, as per estimate and requisition of said Committee	105,000
LAYING OUT THE CITY, NORTH OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—For expenses of the Commissioners designated in and appointed by the act, chap 201, of the Laws of 1860, to lay out streets, roads, avenues and public squares, in that part of the City of New-York, lying north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and between the Harlem River on the east, and Hudson River on the west; and in all that part of said City lying between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-first streets, east of the Tenth-avenue, and west of the line above-mentioned, as per estimate and requisition of said Commissioners	16,000
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.—For expense of general repairs, alterations, additions and improvements to and construction of public buildings, including the markets, City court-rooms, police station houses, engine, hook and ladder and hose companies' houses, and all necessary labor and materials and expenses incident thereto, not otherwise specially provided for	60,000
REAL ESTATE EXPENSES—For payment of assessments upon real estate belonging to the Corporation, for public improvements, and of that portion of the expenses connected with opening, widening and extending streets, which is borne by the Corporation	75,000
SALARIES—CITY COURTS—For payment of the increased compensation to the Police Justices Clerks, and Police Court Clerks, authorized by the 26th section of chap 508 of the Laws of 1860	6,100
SALARIES—FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the payment of salaries of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and other officers authorized by the act, chap 470, of the Laws 1860, (see Comptroller's communication to the Common Council May 23 1860, printed in Journal of Board of Aldermen)	4,000
SALARIES—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT—For payment of the additional amount of salaries authorized by the Legislature, to be raised and paid to the members of the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen, over and above the sum heretofore appropriated therefor; also, for salary of the Second Assistant Clerk, and the increased compensation to the Reader and Doorkeeper of the Board of Councilmen	10,000
SEWERS—REPAIRING AND CLEANING.—For amount required for rebuilding Canal street outlet, and other works, as per statement of the Croton Aqueduct Department	20,000
Total	$523,350

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in relation to two sunken canal boats in the slip between Piers Nos. 29 and 30 East River, asking permission to raise the same. Referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The following report of the receipts of the Eighth-avenue Railroad was received and ordered on file:

January	$30,516 48	April	$30,892 42
February	26,668 49	May	33,434 02
March	30,809 13	June	35,196 01
Total for six months			$187,516 55

A report was received and laid over in favor of paying 25 graduates of the Institute for the Blind $50 each. They were connected with the manufacturing department which was abolished by the late Legislature.

A petition was received and referred to the Finance Committee, asking for an appropriation for the benefit of the family of Mr. John W. Matthews, who was shot on the 30th of June last.

A report in favor of donating $3,000 to the Children's Aid Society was received and laid over. The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

DEATHS IN THE CITY FOR THE PAST WEEK.

The report of the City Inspector shows the number of deaths in the City during the past week to have been 496—an increase of 54 over the week preceding, and 118 less than in the corresponding week of 1859. Of this number 277 were from acute diseases, 135 chronic, and 30 from external causes; under 5 years of age, 318. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 104; infantile convulsions, 27; diarrhœa 29; drowned, 10; casualties, 14; scarlet fever, 18; consumption, 47; dropsy in the head, 18; infantile marasmus, 37; congestion of the brain, 14. Nativity—United States, 338; Ireland, 116; Germany, 19; England, 12; Scotland, 4; British America, 2; and Holland, Italy, Prussia, West Indies and unknown, 1 each.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

From the City Inspector's Department, for the week ending July 23, the following notice of work done in the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection has been received:

Complaints of Nuisances, &c., received	201
Complaints for which no cause existed	4
Notices served	186
Abatements of Nuisances under notice	266
Sinks and Water Closets cleaned	399
Number of loads of Night Soil removed from the City limits	1,393
No. Dead Horses removed from City limits	54
No. Dead Cows removed from City limits	8
No. Dead Dogs and other Small Animals removed from the City limits	494
No. bbls. Offal removed from the City limits	2,925

Unsound and Diseased Meats, Fish, &c., Seized and Removed from the City.

Beef, lbs	1,060
Veal, lbs	1,760
Mutton, lbs	930
Fish, lbs	1,320
Poultry, lbs	10,040

Street Cleaning.

No. of Laborers employed	282
No. of Carts employed	329
No. of Loads of Ashes and Garbage removed	8,043
No. of Loads Street Dirt, Filth, &c., removed	7,647
Amount earned by Sweepers	$1,871 25
Amount earned by Ash Cartmen	1,841 33
Amount earned by Dirt Cartmen	1,443 55
Total	$5,156 13

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

SEWER CONTRACTS.

A number of bids for building sewers were opened on Friday afternoon at the Rotunda, in the presence of Comptroller HAWS. One contract for a sewer in Mott-street, was awarded to Patrick Flannigan, to commence at Grand-street to a point 45 feet north of Hester-street, at $2 50 per foot. The contract for building a sewer in First-avenue from the sewer in Eleventh-street to a point 35 feet north of Tenth-street, was awarded to John H. McCabe, at $2 80 per foot.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—On Saturday, owing to the uncertain state of the weather, not more than seven thousand people visited the mammoth ship and those who did so were mostly excursionists from neighboring counties of this State, with some few parties from New-Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Owing to the wind the awning had to be removed from the deck, but the visitors were more than repaid for the want of shelter by the delicious, cooling breeze which swept up from the river, strided the bulwarks and the wheel-house, and blew things around generally. On Sunday, Rev. C. DENISON preached to the officers and crew of the ship in the first dining saloon. His text was the 60th chapter of Isaiah, verse 5th: "The abundance of the sea shall be converted into thee." During the sermon, a fireman, named JOHN GRANT, who was intoxicated, made a disturbance, which resulted in his being handed over to an officer of the Ninth Ward Police, by whom he was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Jefferson Market Court, and locked up for the night. He left his cell yesterday morning a sober and perhaps a wiser man. On the deck, fronting the huge length of the ship, extemporized preaching was attempted by several parties, with partial success. Lager bier was consumed in vast quantities, but stronger liquors were only procurable by stealth. During the day, no visitors being admitted on board, the crowd outside who contented themselves with an external view must have numbered several thousands. Yesterday, notwithstanding the heavy rain in the forenoon, five thousand visited the ship. Arrangements have been made to bring large parties from the country this week, so that if the weather is at all favorable her decks, cabins, saloons and engine houses will be crowded every day. To add to her great attractions, DODWORTH'S entire band will give afternoon concerts, and an evening cotillion party is, we are told, on the *tapis*, but we are doubtful of that event, and think it will never take place on the deck.

THE DOUGLAS CAMPAIGN CLUB.—This Club held a meeting to perfect their organization, last evening, at Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, Hon. JOHN R. BRIGGS in the Chair. P. Y. CUTLER, Esq., as Chairman of the Special Committe on Constitution and By-Laws, made a report, which was accepted. The meeting then proceeded to the election of permanent officers of the Club, and on motion, Hon. JOHN R. BRIGGS was unanimously elected President. Mr. BRIGGS, in a few appropriate remarks, gracefully acknowledged the honor paid him by the Club. Two Secretaries, and a Vice President representing each Ward, were also elected. Subsequently Mr. GEO. W. MCCLAN was elected Treasurer, and Mr. JOHN W. RYDER Sergeant-at-Arms. The meeting was addressed by Judge PINNEY, P. Y. CUTLER, Esq., Senator SPINOLA, and Mr. MARSHALL of Kentucky. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and Senator SPINOLA and Mr. MARSHALL, both of whom had returned from the interior of the State, expressed the utmost confidence in the success of Mr. DOUGLAS in the State. On motion, the meeting then adjourned until Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock, at the same place.

ALMOST A SUICIDE.—Last evening, as Officers McINTYRE and WHITNEY, of the Harbor Police, were rowing down the North River, they saw a man jump head foremost into the water, from the pier at the foot of Jay-street. They pulled rapidly toward him, and were barely successful in saving his life, as he had sunk for the last time when they reached him. After reviving a little, he gave the name of JAMES GARDNER, and said that he lived at Macon, Ga. A short time since he came to this City on a visit, but having squandered his money, in a fit of remorse he determined to quit this world, and doubtless would have done so, had he not been impeded by the officers.

MEETING OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS—COMPANIES NO. 13 AND NO. 21 DISBANDED.—A regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening at Fireman's Hall, Mercer-street, when the case of the Chief Engineer against Engine Companies Nos. 13 and 21, for causing a riot on the night of the 3d of July, in Chatham-street, was decided. They were both disbanded, and the Chief Engineer was directed to take charge of the engines. The investigation in regard to the riot between Engine Company No. 18 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 8 was continued, but no decision was rendered.

STATEN ISLAND DAMAGES.—The claim of Dr F. B. GILLESPIE, Marine Hospital Apothecary, was yesterday considered, a list of articles lost by him being put in. The claim of the Commissioners of Emigration was resumed, and it was proved that 500 tons of coal were on the ground shortly previous to the fire, valued at about $4 per ton. The examination will be closed on Wednesday.

THE ILLNESS OF THE MAYOR'S SON.—The second son of the Mayor, FERNANDO WOOD, Jr., whose sudden attack of severe illness was noticed a few days ago, is considered out of danger, though his recovery will probably be slow. The Mayor has returned to the City to fulfil his duties, leaving the youth in charge of an elder brother and a nurse.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—At ten o'clock last evening, JULIUS FEDERSPIEL, a boy three years of age, was frightfully burned by the ignition of a quantity of burning fluid which had been upset from a bottle. It is believed that he cannot survive his injuries. The accident occurred at No. 24 Broome-street, the residence of the child's parents.

THE WEATHER.—Early yesterday morning a severe rain storm set in which lasted until noon, when the sun came forth with his usual brilliancy, but considerably enfeebled in heat in comparison with his fervent efforts of last week. A good breeze sprang up last night, and there may be a moderately cool temperature to day—but *quien sabe?*

Mass Meeting of Bricklayers.

OPPOSITION TO THE DICTATION OF THE BRICKLAYERS' UNION.

The "Bricklayers' Protective Union" of this City, composed mainly of "rough bricklayers," and numbering sixteen hundred members and upwards, have recently resorted to a somewhat novel and entirely arbitrary mode of recruiting their ranks. They have adopted a rule forbidding the members of the Union from working on the same building with those who are not members, and particularly with "front brick layers," who, being a distinct craft, have heretofore kept aloof from the Union, but who, it was expected, would be forced by this measure into joining the society. This expectation, however, is not likely to be realized. The front bricklayers are determined to resist what they consider to be an underhanded attempt to force them into the Union, and to this end they held a mass-meeting on Wednesday evening last at Hitzelberger's Hall in the Eighth-avenue, and adopted appropriate resolutions, setting forth the facts of the case, and expressing their intention to maintain their rights. Another meeting was held last evening at the same place, pursuant to adjournment, which was largely attended. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the Chairman, Mr. STEPHEN H. HOPPER, addressed the audience upon the injustice of the action of the Protective Union, and said before he would submit to their dictation he would take the trowel in hand and lay rough brick himself, if men could not be found outside of the Union to do it. He had hoped to see more of the boss masons present to sustain them in the movement. Seventy-five or eighty of them had been invited to attend the meeting, and although only two or three were present, he would like to hear from them.

Considerable time elapsed, and as no boss mason responded to the invitation to address the meeting, Mr. WHITE arose and proceeded to comment in very severe terms upon the bosses who, while pretending to approve of the objects of the meeting, were afraid to show their faces there, or if they did come, were afraid to open their mouths. Unless the bosses would come up to the scratch and back up the meeting, he, for one, was in favor of their all joining the Union, and then the bosses would be compelled to show their hand.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. WHITE, and called upon Mr. ROSS, a boss mason, present, to express his views.

Mr. ROSS said he was with them in the objects of the meeting, and had no doubt that they would receive the support of nearly all the bosses in New-York, but he preferred not to make a speech on the present occasion.

Mr. ALLEN, another boss mason, said that he also was with the front-bricklayers, because he considered their cause just. No body of men had a right to force others to join their Association against their will, and whenever such an attempt was made, he was with those who were thus unjustly pressed. He could assure the meeting that, although few of the bosses were present, they would unanimously sustain the objects of the meeting. The remarks of Mr. ROSS and Mr. ALLEN were vociferously applauded. A member of the Union, in the back part of the hall, essayed to speak, but was declared out of order by the Chairman. A Committee of five was then appointed to confer with the boss masons, to ascertain their views and intentions, and report at the next meeting, to which all boss masons are invited, and which is to be held at the call of the Chairman, due notice of which will be given in the public papers.

The Dinner to the Blues.

THE CITY GUARD AND THE SAVANNAH BLUES AT THE FESTIVE BOARD—SPEECHES OF CAPT. ANDERSON, JOHN M'KEON, MAYOR WOOD, COUNCILMAN LENT, HON. H. W. STILES AND OTHERS.

Although the rain prevented the contemplated inspection of the Savannah Blues yesterday, it could not interfere with the dinner given in their honor at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the evening, by the City Guard. The Messrs. LELAND proved themselves efficient commissaries and prepared a quality and quantity of comestibles worthy of a soldier's appetite. The large dining hall was tastefully ornamented for the occasion with flags and the banners of the two Companies, while the table was garnished with a number of appropriate confectionary devices. Among these were statuettes of the City Guard and Savannah Blues, bust of WASHINGTON, surmounting a temple, equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, symbols of war and of friendship, a large camp of the City Guard, and other ingenious devices of the plastic art, together with flowers "of rare and roseate shadows." Capt. MANSFIELD LOVELL, of the City Guard, occupied the head of the table. On his right were Capt. Anderson, of the Savannah Blues; Lieut. Webb, of the Army; Capt. Schley, of the Blues; Hon. John McKeon, Judge-Advocate de Lyon, of the Blues; Lieut. Thomas, of the Army, and Chaplain Baker, of the Ninth Regiment. On the left of Capt. Lovell were Mayor Wood, Brigadier-General Hall, H. W. Stiles, of the Blues, formerly Minister to Austria; Lieut. Oliver, Councilman Lent, Lieut. Banks, of the Grays, and Lieut. McFarland, of the Blues. Facing Capt. Lovell were Lieut. Chas. E. Prescott, of the Guard, a number of officers of the Second Brigade of Hudson County, N. J., and other gentlemen of note.

Precisely at 7½ o'clock the guests and hosts appeared, to the number of 250, and no time was lost in performing the main duties of the evening—manducation, deglutition and ingurgitation. It is sufficient to say that the efforts of the Messrs. LELAND were duly appreciated. The seats were arranged so that the members of the City Guard and of the Blues alternated—adding much to the conviviality of the evening. The pabulum having received due attention, Capt. LOVELL called the Company to order, and announced that private W. H. DRAPER, of the City Guard, would act as toastmaster.

Mr. DRAPER, after requesting as much quiet as possible under the circumstances, and that the cheers should be given without "tigers," announced the first regular toast, "The President of the United States," which was received with three cheers and music, "Hail Columbia." The second toast, "The Governor of the State of New-York," was followed with cheers and music, "The Governor's March." Mr. DRAPER then offered the third regular toast, which was recognized with six cheers and music, "Hail to the Chief."

The Venerated Chief of the American Army—Beloved at home and respected abroad—may he long continue to fill his proud position with honor to himself and glory to his country.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON responded. After the waiters had been prevailed upon to "stop rattling the spoons," he said his connection with the military was as Judge-Advocate of the Division. His father had served with SCOTT in 1812. [Applause.] It was proper that the great warrior of the country—the child of the South—should be spoken of on this occasion of the reception of Capt. ANDERSON and his friends from the South. [Applause.] He would not advert at length to the career of him whose course commenced at the cataract of Niagara and ended with the peaceful effort at Vancouver's Island. [Applause.] The world already stood astounded at the wonderful development of our country. There were two results of the union of the races—the terrific energy and indomitable courage that characterized our people. Whatever our civil strifes might be, upon the field of battle we would be a united people. [Applause.] Every war had acknowledged the Chief of the Army, born south of Mason and Dixon's line; and WASHINGTON, JACKSON, and SCOTT, had all been thus born. [Applause] We claimed a part of their common glory; that their labors were a common heritage; that their example should stand as beacons to warn each of us from danger. [Applause.] He believed that we would see the results of their labors—a Union that no Power on earth could, under an circumstances, break up. [Long-continued applause.]

Mr. DRAPER announced the fourth toast, which was honored with nine cheers, and music the "Bould Soldier Boy," and six cheers for Capt. ANDERSON:

Our Guests, the Savannah Republican Blues—The proud representatives of Southern chivalry; their advent wafts to us the fragrance of our country's repose; we always will love them as our countrymen, and esteem them as brothers-in-arms; their alliance with us is not for a day but for all time.

Capt. ANDERSON said he was not silent, but because his silence could represent his thanks better than any words he could use. They had come because the blood of their fathers had been mingled. They had been made to feel that they were not alone American citizens, but they were brothers. [Applause.] He knew the meeting would strengthen the bond of union. He knew that strong prejudices had been already removed. [A VOICE—"That's so, Captain."] He trusted this would be but the beginning; that their brothers of the North would visit them, and show that they regarded them as brothers. [Applause.] He gave: "The New-York City Guard—when the Republican Blues cease to regard them as brothers, may our right hands forget their cunning." [Six cheers.]

Private HENRIQUES, President of the Guards, was called upon by Capt. LOVELL to respond. He felt that all would coincide with the union sentiments that had been uttered. He could not forget the fraternal relations that had been thus far existing between the Guards and Blues—waited upon by the two handmaids, Constancy and Fidelity. [Applause] He hoped that Capt. ANDERSON would bear back to the South the kind words and friendly greeting he had received from the City Guard, and that he would say he believed this was the exponent of Northern feeling. In conclusion he gave "The friendship inaugurated between the New-York City Guard and Republican Blues—it must not be for a day, but for all time." [Applause.]

Mr. DRAPER then gave:

The Cities of Savannah and New-York—The meeting of the Blues and City Guards has produced an offspring of which they may well be proud. We will foster and cherish it for our own sakes and for the good of our country.

Mayor WOOD replied. He regretted that although Capt. ANDERSON and his company had been present for several days, he had not had the opportunity of welcoming them. It gave him pleasure to have this opportunity to say that he bid them a hearty welcome on behalf of the City of New-York; that the exhibition of feeling here to-night was complimentary not only to them, but fraternal towards the people of the whole South. He was glad to respond to this toast combining two cities of the Union. Two great cities—great in intelligence, commercial importance, historical renown, and in all the glories of American character. [Applause] He looked upon this occasion as testifying that all we hear of national estrangements and sectional divisions have no existence in fact; that everything dear to us binds us together as one people, united now and forever. [Applause.] In his representative capacity as Mayor of the City, he welcomed the Savannah Blues. [Applause.] He desired them to tell the South that New-York was true to the Union, and if the people of the South are true to the South, New-York will be true to them forever. [Applause] He hoped that the entire visit would satisfy the South that New-York was conservative, national and constitutional. [Cheers.]

Mr. DRAPER announced, "The Union, now and forever, it must and shall be preserved." Cheers and music—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Hon. WM. H. STILES, of Georgia, rose to respond, and was received with six cheers. He said the Union ought to be preserved, and proceeded to deliver a glowing panegyric upon the Union. He reviewed the various moral, social, religious and political dissensions which have arisen, and deduced the result that the Constitution of our fathers alone united our people. The oak that might survive the tempests of an hundred years and withstand the lightning, might be destroyed almost in a moment by the thoughtless child. [Sensation.] All the South asked was the Constitution, and that which had been guaranteed by every political Convention to the adopted citizen—the protection of personal property. All the South wanted was that these rights should be extended to natives. [Applause] It might be said that the South was fighting for an abstraction, but a man who could fight at all, ought to be willing to fight for a principle. [Applause.] In conclusion, he gave—"The Union," which was received with applause. His speech was, however, greeted with a very few hisses.

Mr. DRAPER then gave—"The Mayor and Common Council, the custodians of the Metropolis. The City Guard will ever be ready to respond to their summons."

Councilman LENT replied. He said the Common Council would have extended the hospitalities of the City, but that it was known that the Blues would be well taken care of by the City Guard. [Applause.] From reading the papers it might be supposed that it was no honor to represent the City of New-York, but from features of our greatness, which he enumerated, he thought it an honor. He complimented the patriotic efforts of both North and South, alluded to the revolutionary history of each, deprecated the talk of disunion, and predicted lasting fraternity between the North and South.

His speech was received with nine cheers.

Mr. DRAPER then proposed cheers for the officers from New-Jersey—Col. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Jr., and others.

Mr. GREGORY said he had heard a great deal of talk about union and disunion, and if the Blues would only come out of the United States to New-Jersey, they would be received with open arms. [Great laughter.] He promised to parade the Second Regiment of the Hudson Brigade on the occasion. [Cheers.]

Commissary MAHER then favored the company with a song—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

Mr. DRAPER then announced

"*The Press*—Free from licentiousness, it forms the strongest bulwark in protecting the rights and privileges of a nation of freemen."

The representative of the New-York TIMES replied briefly.

Mr. DRAPER then announced the last regular toast:

Woman—Her virtues are the object of a soldier's idolatry.

Mr. GEORGE PECKHAM spoke to this, and after a number of volunteer toasts and speeches, the company separated about midnight.

Much praise is due the Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. E. L. STOWE, W. H. DRAPER, CHAS E. FORMAN, H. C. JONES, and WM. MARCHANT.

Police Reports.

A LAWYER CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Isaac L. Taylor, a young lawyer having an office at No. 84 Nassau-street, was required, yesterday, by Justice BRENNAN, to find a surety in the sum of $500 for his appearance to answer a charge of embezzlement. The complainant, Mr. Richard T. Deming, also a counselor-at law, and acting as notary for the Artisans' Bank, alleged that on the 3d inst. he employed the accused to collect two promissory notes—one for $250 and the other for $301 44—and return the proceeds by 10 o'clock on the morning of the 5th. An hour or two after the appointed time Taylor called upon Deming and informed him that both notes had been protested and he had left them at his residence, No. 18 Barrow-street, but that he would immediately go and bring them down. He failed to fulfil his promise, and it was not until the 7th, at a late hour in the afternoon, that Mr. Deming again found him, notwithstanding the fact that he had persistently sought him, as he had learned in the interval that the note for the larger amount had been collected by the accused from Mr. Zeno Burnham, its maker. At this interview Taylor first stated that he had both notes in his pocket, but after some hesitation, admitted that he had collected one of them, and handed Mr. Deming $235 of the amount, retaining the balance of $66 44, which he is charged with having embezzled. The complaint was not made against the accused until the 14th inst, when a warrant was issued for his arrest. Yesterday he was taken into custody, and he asserts that he is not guilty of the charge.

ONCE TOO OFTEN.

Patrick McInnery and Thomas Cunningham, both young Irishmen, were yesterday committed for trial on charges for forgery, the complainant being Mrs. Mary Rhinehard, keeper of a drinking-place at No. 114 Centre-street. She stated that a few weeks since the accused refreshed themselves at her establishment, and settled their score with a counterfeit $2 bill on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Burlington, Vt. Emboldened with success they again, on Independence Day, became "oblivious" at her bar, this time liquidating with another $2 bill on the broken Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy. The young men played their game once too often, however. On the 19th inst, they again essayed to swindle Mrs. R., but, in the interval, her experience with them had brought her wisdom, and, although she took the worthless $3 bill on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Burlington, Vt., which was tendered, she did so merely with the object of accumulating evidence, and the unsuspecting counterfeiters soon afterwards found themselves in custody.

"YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE."

Mr. Fritz Fredderke, residing at No. 102 Centre-street, caused the arrest of Jacob Magnes, a German, whom he charged with attempting to extort money from him. Complainant was enjoying his leisures with Teutonic dignity in a lager-bier saloon beneath the Shakespeare Hotel, on the night of the 9th of March, when his meditations were disturbed by Magnes, who whispered "give me $500 or I'll have your life!" The threat unnerved Mr. Fredderke, but as he did not have the money he could not comply with the demand, and had to take the risk. As, however, it was exceedingly unpleasant to walk the streets under the supposition that Magnes, when next they met, would make his wife a widow, he applied to Justice Welsh for protection. Magnes was committed for examination. He stated in explanation, that he endeavored to get the money from Fredderke, by whom it is owing to another party, who had employed him to collect it.

COZENING A COUNTRYMAN.

William Ewen, a resident of Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., recently left his rural home and came hither to see the *Great Eastern* and other Metropolitan exhibitions. He was unsophisticated, and formed undesirable acquaintances, by whom he was taken to a disreputable house in the Third Ward. Of course, when he left the place he was poorer than when he entered, and as he could illy afford to lose the $97 of which he had been robbed, he asked the Police to recover it. Officer Wallace, of the Third Precinct, subsequently arrested Elijah B. Ross, one of the men who induced Ewen to visit the place, and found upon him the victim's tobacco-box and $18 of his funds. The prisoner was committed for examination by Justice WELSH.

BRUTALITY OF A HUSBAND.

Officer Byrnes, of the First Precinct, on Sunday evening apprehended Thomas Buerforth, at his residence in the rear of No. 12 Washington-street, for having, while intoxicated, assaulted his wife Bridget with a cotton hook and afterwards administered a severe beating to her. The poor woman was removed to Bellevue Hospital, suffering severely from the violence to which she had been subjected, and her recovery is not expected. The prisoner is confined in the Tombs, awaiting the result of his wife's injuries. He expresses much remorse for his conduct, and says his intemperate habits have placed him in his present position.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE SUPPOSED HOMICIDE AT WEEHAWKEN.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner JACKMAN investigated the circumstances attending the death of THOMAS J. BUTLER, a laboring man, who died on Sunday morning at his residence No. 648 Second-avenue. Up to Friday last deceased had worked in a stone quarry at Weehawken, N. J., and on that day he engaged in a fight with JOHN WARNER, a fellow laborer. Soon afterwards he became ill, and when he died WARNER was arrested on the suspicion that his death had resulted from injuries inflicted during the encounter. The *post-mortem* examination, however, demonstrated that congestion of the brain, superinduced by the heat was the cause of death, and consequently WARNER was discharged from custody.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Important Meeting of the Common Council.

WILLIAMSBURGH CLAIMS—SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE CITY TREASURER AND COMPTROLLER.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the chair. A communication was received from the Board of Officers of the Fire Department, asking that the striking apparatus in the City Hall tower be repaired, and that the telegraph be extended to the City Hall bell-tower. Referred to the Fire Department Committee, Western District. The matter of accepting a deed of cession of Pacific-street, between New-York and Troy avenues, was referred to the Committee on Opening Streets. The Mayor returned, without his approval, a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to purchase $10,000 worth of hose, for the reason that only $7,000 has been appropriated, and suggesting that the resolution be so amended as to come within the appropriation. Referred to the Finance Committee. A communication was received from the Mayor inclosing a report of the Commissioners on Williamsburgh claims, recommending that they be paid as reported, viz.:

Samuel J. Hunt	$6,827 69	Philip S. Crooke	$526 51
James S. Swan	839 20	Daniel H. Fecks	310 42
E. S. Woodhull	3,458 26	R. R. Graves & Co.	3,347 49
Mary Connor	5,441 99	Francis Nicholson	1,702 91
Samuel Isham	12,741 81	Bennett & Smith	394 67
E. & D. Bigelow	1,436 91	Bishop & Kelly	227 44
Jacob Zimmer	1,116 39	John B. Colt	1,002 50
Morgan & Bros	484 64	Samuel J. Burr	29 20
A. A. Degraw	197 64	L. L. Bartlett	100 78
J. R. Kolph	1,395 28	Sylvester Andrews	4,072 05
Chas. Burrall	1,513 50	T. Gallagher, Assignee of F. Swift	2,000 00
E. D. Brown	1,531 41		
Walter Lunack	2,228 30	James Laverby	181 56
Total			$53,626 95

Of which $19,808 05 is interest

Referred to the Finance Committee with power. A communication was received from the Comptroller and Auditor, in compliance with the provisions of the charter, submitting the annexed statement of moneys received and disbursed by the City Treasurer from July 1, 1859, to June 30, 1860, inclusive:

	General Fund Receipts.	Special Fund Receipts.	General Fund Payments.	Special Fund Payments.
1859.				
Bal. July 1	$620,184 08	$78,870 26		
July	295,818 37	6,860 37	$439,187 29	$35,063 57
August	118,328 61	6,655 16	103,980 83	8,8 8 21
September	212,822 79	38,317 15	174,009 40	6,459 30
October	204,467 71	9,182 69	176,068 68	7,919 74
November	229,608 58	22,651 70	452,218 44	10,469 89
December	723,145 37	15,085 86	191,537 17	17,576 50
1860.				
January	292,243 82	8,265 66	489,994 21	10,710 91
February	93,451 54	9,701 59	80,943 95	8,965 74
March	213,882 37	15,239 29	91,973 44	9,996 93
April	346,667 57	12,051 83	137,915 28	5,371 93
May	351,330 10	53,622 50	162,654 59	13,963 44
June	99,837 69	12,305 61	183,664 10	7,561 08
Totals	$3,801,138 60	$295,409 65	$2,686,747 38	$142,882 84
	2,686,747 38	142,882 84		
Bal. July 1, 1860	$1,114,391 22	$152,526 81		

PLACED ON FILE.

The Comptroller presented his semi-annual report as follows:

Balance Sheet, Jan. 1, 1860.

Sinking Fund		$416,733 11
City Bonds	222,140 42	
Premium	6,819 17	
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages	3,003 72	
Interest on Kings County Bonds	600 00	
Bonds and Mortgages	32,925 00	
Kings County Bonds	30,000 00	
Williamsburgh Village Bonds	2,000 00	
Cash	119,844 80	
Total		$416,733 13

Statement of Receipts and Payments from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1860.

	Receipts.	Payments.
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1860	$119,844 80	
January.		
Paid by Commissioners of Sinking Fund to redeem Bonds in 1860		$45,000 00
Paid by Water Commissioners on purchase of 74 water bonds		74,000 00
Received from J. M. Seabury, 6 months interest on his bond	61 25	
February.		
Principal and interest from Williamsburgh streets pursuant to act of April 13, '57, authorizing loan, of $92,000	2,647 00	
Paid for Bond No. 60, loan of 1846		500 00
Received of Thomas Nelson, principal and interest on bond	212 00	
March.		
Paid Water Commissioners for bond No. 2,677		1,000 00
Received from Hugh Brady on bond and mortgage, int.	600 00	
May.		
Received from J. M. Seabury annual interest on $30,000 Kings County Bonds	1,800 00	
June.		
Received from City Treasurer, semi-annual interest on City bonds	7,741 21	
Received from Mechanics' Bank, semi-annual interest on deposits	108 38	
Received from City Treasurer, semi-annual interest on two Williamsburgh village bonds	60 00	
Cash on hand July 1 1860		11,980 64
Totals	$133,480 64	$133,480 64

Balance Sheet July 1, 1860.

Sinking Fund	$345,620 45	
Interest on Kings Co. Bonds	900 00	—$346,520 45
Williamsburgh Village Bonds	2,000 00	
Kings County Bonds	30,000 00	
City Bonds	258,040 42	
Premium	5,819 17	
Int. on Bond and Mortgage	3,906 22	
Cash	11,980 64	
Bonds and Mortgages	34,774 00	
Total		$346,520 45

RECAPITULATION.

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1860	$119,844 80	
Received to July 1, 1860	12,635 84	—$132,480 64
Paid to July 1, 1860	$120,500 00	
Cash on hand July 1, 1860	11,980 64	—$132,480 64

DETAILED STATEMENT OF SECURITIES AND CASH ON HAND, JULY 1, 1860.

City Bonds.		
Amount receivable in 1862	$3,000 00	
Amount receivable in 1863	24,000 00	
Amount receivable in 1864	3,500 00	
Amount receivable in 1866	9,000 00	
Amount receivable in 1868	8,000 00	
Amount receivable in 1869	11,540 42	
Amount receivable in 1871	63,000 00	
Amount receivable in 1872	17,000 00	
Amount receivable in 1881	33,000 00	
Amount receivable in 1887	12,000 00	
Amount receivable in 1899	74,000 00	—$258,040 42
Kings County Bonds.		
Amount receivable in 1862	$5,000 00	
Amount receivable in 1863	2,000 00	
Amount receivable in 1864	8,000 00	
Amount receivable in 1867	5,000 00	
Amount receivable in 1869	10,000 00	—$30,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages.		
Bond of Caleb Smith	$30,000 00	
Bond of J. M. Seabury	1,750 00	
Bond of Wm. Draper	600 00	
Bond of J. S. Ryder	225 00	
Bond of Hugh Brady	100 00	
Bond of John Hollison	50 00	
Bond of Joseph Gaven	895 00	
Bond of Wm. Draper	804 00	
Bond of Beman Sheridan	350 00	—$34,774 00
Miscellaneous.		
Williamsburgh Village Bonds	$2,000 00	
Premium	5,819 17	
Int. on Bonds and Mortgages	3,906 22	
Cash	11,980 64	—$23,706 03
Total		$346,520 45

The communication was placed on file. The Law Committee reported in favor of so amending the law regulating the sales of property for unpaid taxes as to compel the Counselor to give notice of sale within six months; and the report was adopted. A resolution was adopted directing a special election to be held in the Seventh Ward, Tuesday, Aug. 13, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Alderman STANSBURY. The Law Committee reported in favor of declaring the old dead-house on Canton street a nuisance, of prohibiting the carrying of dead bodies through the streets to that place, and in favor of erecting a new dead-house somewhere on the river front. The report was laid over. A large amount of routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned for one week.

ITEMS.—Judge LOTT, of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a motion to carry up the proceedings in the matter of Third-street widening before the County Court on *certiorari* for review....Judge LOTT also decided against giving PETER DAWSON, Ex-King of the Fourth Ward, New-York, a new trial....A little son of JOHN ESER, of No. 19 Moore street, Eastern District, was found drowned in a cistern, yesterday, near his father's residence. The boy was missed last week, and it was supposed he had strayed away.....Capt. SPRAGUE, of this city, is organizing a Zouave Corps....WM MCGRATH, a boy seven years old, had one of his feet badly crushed, yesterday, at the corner of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues, under a Railroad car. Three toes were subsequently amputated....MICHAEL BRUCK, a boy thirteen years old, was almost instantly killed, on Saturday, in Front-street, by being run over by a coal cart. He was thrown from the cart....A burglar entered the house of Mr. WATTLES, No. 85 Sands-street, and was making a selection of articles to carry off, when his presence was discovered, and he was frightened away by the inmates of the house....Mrs. SHANO, residing at the corner of Moore and Morrell streets, died in a fit on Sunday last....A meeting of the friends of BELL and EVERETT was held last evening, in Granada Hall, J. R. BURTON presiding. A report of the action of the late State Convention was submitted, and a resolution was adopted, requesting the "Union" electors to meet in the several Wards and towns of the county on the 3d day of August, and select five delegates from each Ward and town, to represent the party in General Committee. Said delegates to assemble at the Globe Hotel on the 8th day of August. Twenty-five persons attended this meeting....During the last year the Bridge-street Primitive Methodist Church has succeeded in removing all incumbrance from their property.

New-Jersey.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held on Sunday by Coroner GAFNEY, of Jersey City, on the body of a lad named JAMES PLATT, residing in Wayne-street, who was drowned on Friday last, while bathing in the Erie Basin. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered....About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man named WM. PATRIE was discovered floating in the water at the foot of Washington-street, Jersey City. The deceased was last seen on Saturday, near the place, and appeared to be intoxicated. As he was a man of very intemperate habits it is probable that he fell into the water in attempting to go on board a schooner which was lying near. Coroner GAFNEY empanneled a jury and a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull but unchanged. White WHEAT in moderate demand, principally for shipment sales Saturday night, 6,100 bushels white Indiana at $1 33, and 3,100 do. at $1 31; this morning, 3,000 bushels white Indiana at $1 31, and 2,006 bushels new red Indiana at $1 22, afloat, the market closing with less inquiry. CORN quiet; sales Saturday night, 5,000 bushels Indiana, at 52½c. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet; sales small; a small lot Canadian sold at 65c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 27c. on Flour; 8½c. on Wheat; 8c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—700 bbls. Flour, 67,800 bush. Wheat, 24,100 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—1,300 bbls. Flour, 52,800 bush. Wheat, 53,500 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; sales 500 bbls. at $4 87½@$5 12½ for extra Wisconsin; $5@$5 25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 50@$6 for double extras. WHEAT dull; sales 24,000 bush. at $1 10 for new red Indiana and Ohio; $1 14 for new red Illinois. CORN dull; sales 15,000 bush. Toledo at 50c. OATS steady; sales 4,000 bush. at 33½c. RYE lower; sales 2,000 bush. at 64c.@65c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 35,000 bush. Wheat; 111,000 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet, and Winter 1c.@2c. lower; sales 5,000 bushels, at 90c. for No. 2 Spring, and $1 for No. 1 Winter, in store. CORN active: sales 40,000 bushels at 43c., in store. OATS quiet, at 25c.@26c. *Receipts*—400 bbls, Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—400 bbls Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 14,300 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS 1c. lower; 5c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York 1 ℔ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 23.

FLOUR dull. Red WHEAT: sales 4,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 26. CORN, yellow 68c. PORK firm; Mess at $19 50. Prime $15@$15 50. BACON quiet. WHISKY at 21c.@22c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 21.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,550 bales, at 16c. for middling. FLOUR dull; superfine, $5 50@$5 62. Mixed CORN, 60c @65c.; White CORN, 75c.@80c. PROVISIONS quiet, but firm. Other articles unchanged.

Ocean Mails.

The mails for Havana, by the *Bienville*, will close on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Arabia*, will close to-day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ and 3½ o'clock P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Joseph Park, from Turks Island—Capt. John Friend.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon sets....10 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 38 | Gov. Island 12 27 | Hell Gate... 1 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK....MONDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Elizabeth, Campbell, Baltimore, ——.

Ships W. S. Lindsey, Gray, Liverpool, W. J. Forbes; Bridgewater, Barstow, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Lucy Ann, Sears, Wilmington, Brett, Son & Co; Wyandotte, Hoyt, Barbados, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Itasca, Mitchell, St. Pierre, R. P. Buck & Co.; A. Storer, Conery, Quebec, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Ernest, (Aus.,) Guiznovich, Cork, W. F. Schmidt; Caroline, Ackley, Zaza, Simpson & Mayhew.

Schooners E. Baker, Steelman, Newbern J. Smith & Co.; Com. Kearney, Loring, Boston, ——; Amy Chase, Benjamin, Lavacca, Worcross; T. Award, Hoff, Gibraltar, master; R. Smith, Wilcox, Hartford, master.

Sloop Pointer, ——, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Jura, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool July 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 38 steerage passengers to E. Cunard. July 10, off Rock Lighthouse, passed ship Autocrat, for Liverpool. 11th off Roche's Point, Queenstown, passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool. Same day, off Old Head of Kinsale, passed ship Star of the West, do. do. 15th, in lat. 50 40, lon 20, passed ship Byzantium, Hilton, from Liverpool for New-York June 26. 22d, 25 miles E. of Nantucket, at 1:10 P. M., passed steamship Fulton, hence for Havre. Took a pilot, 160 miles E. of Sandy Hook, from the Edwin Forrest No. 14.

Steamship Chesapeake Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse and passengers to Spofford, Tileston, & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamtug Jacob Bell, Anthony, Warren 24 hours, having in tow ship Brutus.

Ship Kitty Simpson, Taylor, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to E. L. & A. Stuart—vessel to L. H. Simpson Is anchored at the Lower Quarantine. July 16 Jas. McCarthy, seaman of England, died. July 18, Chas. McKenzie, 2d officer, died. July 21, John McDonald, seaman, of Brooklyn, died.

Ship Brutus, Hall, Warren 24 hours, in ballast. Was towed to this City by steamtug Jacob Bell

Ship Wm. H. Wharton, Smith, Galveston July 6, with cotton &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Magdalena, Tuthill, Aspinwall July 1, with hides to J. F. Joy. July 12, saw a large ship ashore on Colorado Reef, about 15 miles W. of Bahia Honda, with lower masts standing had white lower masts, and was apparently about a week in that position. The sea was breaking heavily over her. She had not been but partially stripped.

Bark Bounding Billow, (of Boston,) Harding, Montevideo 21 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Bark George Bradford, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Shields 78 ds., with coals and chemicals to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has experienced light westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Bark Allies, (Br., of Montreal,) Farewell, Laguna June 24, with mahogany to master. The A. is bound to Liverpool. Put into this port for provisions. Left no Am. vessels at Laguna.

Brig P. Lacoste, Pierce, Ponce, P. R., July 8, with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. The brig Robert Mowe of and for New Haven, sld. the day previous. July 16, lat. 29 25 lon. 73, saw a bark, strg. S. W., showing a blue and white chequered signal.

Brig Helen Jane, Rogers, St Domingo City July 6, with mahogany, &c, to Post, Smith & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Avosetta, Tuzo, Turks Island July 11, with salt to McCall & Frith. July 12, in a heavy sea, pitched away the maintopmast.

Brig J. W. Harris, (Br., of Windsor,) Rathbun, Alicante, Sicily, 72 ds., with sulphur to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig American Union, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Salt Cay, T. I., July 10, with salt to Bret, Son & Co.

Brig Vincennes, Love, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Achiever, (Br.,) Knowles, Port Maria, Jam., June 30, with logwood, pimento, &c., to Leaycraft & Co. On the evening of the 21st inst., at 9:30 o'clock, lat. 37 10, lon. 73 15, saw a meteor. It rose in the W., passing to E. N. E. It had the appearance of a round ball of light, but soon parted, carrying after it a beautiful tail of light. It remained in sight about 12 minutes, and appeared quite near.

Schr. George Darley, Rogers, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. North State, Horton, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Jonas Smith Dayton, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. George Dummer, Chambers, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. A. Beard Hadley, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co

Schr. T. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven 3 ds., with mdse to master.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, Clark, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Forest, Jones, Frankfort 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Elva, (Br.,) Culmer, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pineapples to J. Fneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Nickerson, Portland 3 ds., stone.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Beebe, Greenport 2 ds.

Schr. Edwin Gordon, Fall River 3 ds.

Schr. T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Nichols, Newport 2 ds.

Schr. Essex, Hay, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Celestia, Burse, Portland 3 ds., with stone.

Schr. Caroline C. Lunt, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. Racer, Pierce, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Sloop Wm. Mayo, Mayo, Saugerties 2 ds., with stone.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence 2 ds.

BELOW—One ship and one brig.

SAILED—Steamship Nashville, for Charleston. Ship J. C. Boynton, for Glasgow.

WIND—During the day, from S. E. to W. N. W.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 23, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light, W. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, July 23, sunset.—One ship and one brig just in sight in the Offing, bound in. Wind light, W. Weather clear.

BOSTON, July 23.—Arr. steamer P. Sprague, Matthews, from Philadelphia; ship Regulator, Newcomb, from Liverpool; bark May Stetson, Griffin, from Havana; brigs Orella, Griffin, from Cadiz; H. G. Berry, Race, do. bark Louis Napoleon, Erskine, from London.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Arr. bark Delaware, from Demerara 4th; left bark Princeton, from New-York. Also arr. brig Montrose, from Salt Cay.

NORFOLK, July 23.—Arr. in Hampton Roads, brig Mary Capen, 14 ds. from Sombrero; ship Peruvian, 96 ds. from Callao.

Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—The bark Nelson Place, from New-York, bound to Australia, put into Rio Janeiro, June 10 in distress. Was hove down off Cape Horn, stove bulwarks, and damaged rudder.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Enterprise—brig, Rogers, hence for Richmond, July 22, lat. 38 50, lon. 74 10.

Eveline—bark, strg. N., was seen July 17, lat. 28, lon. 79 30.

Gen. Warren—bark, of Boston, strg. S. W., was seen July 17, lat 30 40, lon. 73.

Hiawatha—schr., hence for Antigua, July 22, lat. 37 30.

S. A. Vinton—schr., from Pensacola for St. Domingo 18 ds. out, July 13, lat. 27 16, lon. 71 16.

Westmoreland—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, July 19, lat. 40 40, lon. 68 15.—(By pilot-boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.)

Wieland—Brem. bark, from St John, N. B., for Callao, (so understood,) July 13 lat. 41 33, lon. 66 29.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce P. R., July 8, brigs Rainbow, from New-Haven, ldg.; B. Hopkins; schr. Mary Alice, Welch, dischd.

At Turks Island, July 11, brig Saginam, from St. Thomas, for New-York July 12.

At Salt Cay, T. I., July 10, schr. A. Howe, Kelly, for Belfast, ldg.

[PER NORTH BRITON.]

Arrived from New-Orleans—Oraville, at Civita Vecchia.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Calypso, at Belfast.

Arrived from Charleston—Roseneath, at Greenock.

Arrived from Richmond—Depeshe, at Belfast.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JAMES M. NIXON................Lessee and Manager.
JOHN COOK................Musical Director.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN BLUES AT NIBLO'S

It will be seen by the subjoined correspondence, that the Savannah Republican Blues, escorted by Capt. Mansfield Lovell, officers and privates, in full uniform, will visit this establishment this evening, (Tuesday,) July 24, to witness the representation of the grand spectacle of "Aladdin."

NEW-YORK, July 23 1860.

Capt MANSFIELD LOVELL, City Guard, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to extend through you an invitation to your guests "The Savannah Blues," together with your own excellent corps, to visit Niblo's Garden on Tuesday evening, July 24 when ample arrangements for their accommodation and comfort will be provided. Respectfully, J. M. NIXON, Proprietor and Manager, Niblo's Garden.

NEW-YORK CITY GUARD, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1860.

Mr. J. M NIXON—*Dear Sir*: Your very polite invitation for the City Guard, with their guests, the Savannah Republican Blues, to visit Niblo's Garden on Tuesday evening, has been received and accepted with feelings of the utmost kindness by me, on the part of both Companies. With thanks for the courteous consideration which prompted you to extend the invitation, I remain, very truly, yours, M. LOVELL, Captain Commanding City Guard.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1860.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 25, 1860.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 26, 1860.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 27, 1860.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 28, 1860.
AND ALSO
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 25, 1860,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 28, 1860.

The great spectacle of
ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Produced in a style of unparalleled splendor, with new scenery, dresses, properties, &c.; Marches, Processions, Dances, Tableaux.

Mrs. J. J. PRYOR..................as..................ALADDIN
Mr. JOHN DYOTT..................as..................ABEN AZAC

Assisted by an excellent cast.

Mlle. THELEUR, Miss HANNAH GALE Miss ADEONA GALE, Mlle. KATARINA, and Mons. WEITHOFF in a grand Ballet.

Between the acts,
Mme VON BERKEL
will again appear in her Popular Concerts, assisted by other artists.

Concert and Promenade Music by Mr. Cook's Band.

Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $3 to $6. No reserved seats except orchestra chairs and private boxes. Doors open at 6 P. M. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

ALADDIN FOR ONLY ONE WEEK.

To give place for several NEW and EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS, this Grand Spectacle must be WITHDRAWN ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

Received last night with bursts of enthusiasm and delight by a house crowded from pit to dome, will appear THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) July 24, In entirely new performances.

THE MAGIC TRUMPET,
LA SYLPHIDE,
And
EL TRAPEGO.

AS COOKS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable German Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is fully competent, and will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; also, by a German woman as general houseworker, and by a large number of respectable Protestants and others, as cooks, nurses, laundresses, waiters, seamstresses and general servant. Apply at the first-class female office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

TO LET IN A FIRST-CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD—A 3-story basement and attic brick house No. 10 Lamartine-place, 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; size 22x45x½ the block. The location is very choice, and the house has just been painted and overhauled. To a good responsible tenant rent $350 a year. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 773 6th-av.

$12,000 TO $15,000.—WANTED, AN ENERgetic business man, with the above amount, to engage in a lucrative business, already established. Principals only will be treated with. Address, with real name, D. L. B., Box 162 Times Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, work by the day or month; can cut all kinds of boys' and girls' clothes, and family sewing of all kinds. Inquire at No. 106 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the millinery-store.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, one block from Columbia, and convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

500 VERY LARGE WATER-MELONS FOR SALE.—On board the steamship Marion at the foot of Morris-st.